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FIRST EDITION.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

Case of Humphreys Under Consideration

Evidence Introduced and Speeches Made

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The commission reassembled in open session at eleven o'clock. The counsel on both sides were present, except Judge Black.

Justice Clifford stated proceedings were now in order, under the orders adopted by the commission yesterday.

Mr. Green, of counsel on the Democratic side, called as a witness George P. Rae, of Florida, who resides in Tallahassee, and is Attorney General of the State.

Question—Were you present when the writ of *quo warranto* was served?

Mr. Evarts objected to the question as not within the order of the court.

Mr. Green said they proposed to fix the date of *quo warranto* proceedings, as they did not consider the order of the commission excluded that question.

The question was then put to the court, and the objection of Mr. Evarts was sustained.

Mr. F. C. Humphreys having been identified, counsel Green presented the commission of Humphreys, and a certificate from the clerk of the court in which the commission was filed, and that no resignation had been filed up to January 24, 1877. Humphreys was called on the Republican side and examined by Mr. Stoughton. He testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner, and his resignation was accepted October 5th by Judge Wood, from whom the office came. The witness produced a written acceptance of resignation.

Mr. Merrick objected to the production of the paper, as it was an act of an individual and not the act of the court.

To Mr. Stoughton—The paper was received from Judge Wood in answer to his resignation. It was accepted, and that until he [Judge Wood] could come to Pensacola and hold court, the duties would be discharged by the Collector of the Port.

The introduction of the letter from Hiram Potter, Jr., Collector of Customs, dated October 5th, 1876, asking witnesses to turn over the books and papers of his office was objected to by Mr. Merrick. Witness stated that he did turn over the office, and had not exercised the functions of the office since.

Cross examined by Mr. Green—The letter was addressed to Judge Wood, at Newark, Ohio, and a reply came from there. There had been no session of court at Pensacola since that time.

The testimony here closed.

Justice Clifford announced that the whole case was now ready for argument, and under the third rule each side would be allowed two hours.

Mr. Merrick said they had to ask the indulgence of being heard by three counsel, and that as some important questions had arisen this morning, that the time be extended another hour.

The commission granted the extension asked, and Judge Hoadley addressed the commission. He contended that the tender of his resignation to Judge Wood in Ohio and acceptance of the same by the Judge in Ohio, was not an act of the Circuit Court in Florida, and that therefore the resignation of Humphreys had not been legally accepted, and he was, consequently, at this time holding an office of profit and trust under the United States, and therefore was ineligible as an elector. The effect of this disqualification extended not only to the elector, but to the State which appointed him. This view he supported with quotations from debates when the Constitution was framed, holding that the selection of an ineligible elector worked the forfeiture of the vote to the State. It was intended to protect the several States against the illegitimate use of Federal power in any one State. Time had not shown that the evils from interference were any less than our forefathers had apprehended. In 1837, five postmasters were then among the electors, and Mr. Clay introduced a resolution directing a joint committee to inquire into this infringement of the clause of the Constitution. It was then held that it was the duty of Congress to take testimony and inquire into the facts. The committee did not find time to ascertain whether the parties of the same name were the same individual, and as their votes would not change the result, the inquiry was not carried out, but at the time the idea was entertained, although the committee did not so think, that a single disqualified elector vitiated the whole electoral vote.

Judge Hoadley quoted English authorities to show that in the event of an election of an ineligible individual, the election was void. There was no American precedent o the contrary, although there had been a wide range as to the effect of such a failure o elect upon the other candidate. In the Pennsylvania case where the candidate was disqualified, the election went back to he people. In the Indiana case the next highest candidate had been elected, and in other cases the party had been unseated without seating his opponent. The acts of Congress indicated a disposition to furnish a remedy where disqualified electors had been chosen, as when it was provided that he State might select a new elector where ne disqualified had been chosen. The State having failed to take advantage f the 134th section of the Revised Statutes, nd having failed to remedy the non-elecion, there was a vacancy, and one vote was, e claimed, lost to the State. He referred o the decision of the judges in the late Rhode Island case, to the effect that the neligibility of one of the candidates worked a vacancy which could be filled by ne Legislature, and argued that had the ffice not been filled, there would have a vacancy existed in that State. Florida, ke Rhode Island, had ample opportunity o correct the error and fill the vacancy, ad she chosen to avail herself of it.

Mr. Green desired to call the attention of e commission to the claim that the letter f Humphreys to Judge Wood, and the rely of the same, were not the act of the ourt, and that the certificate of the Circuit ourt of Florida, read this morning, showed at the resignation had not been made a atter of record in the office. He discussed e case under the first part of the order of e court to consider only the papers conined in the package opened by the Present of the Senate. He argued that the rmal character of certificate No. entitled it to the same consideraon by the commission, and contended at the statutes and action of the courts of e State were matters that the commission ould inquire into to establish the illeality of certificate No. 1. The commission ad before them in the third certificate not ly the certificate of the Governor, but a bular statement of the precise number of tes cast in each county in the State for e different candidates. This certificate d the authority of the Executive, judiciy and Legislature, all speaking in a animous and united voice. Upon the estion which is to be decided this tribunal, it might be said that the ird certificate did not arrive in Washingn by the first Wednesday in January, d was therefore too late. He cited auority to sustain his proposition that the ause was directory, not mandatory. The ain fact was, did the electors vote accordg to constitutional requirements? and e mere transmission of their message to e Vice President was an incidental matr, and the time within the prescribed nits was not of essence to the transaction. e main point was that the votes should received before the count took place. claimed that the lists submitted with tificate No. 3 were effectual, and that a lay in the performance of a plain duty l not prevent the performance of that ty. In conclusion, Mr. Green contended t the laws passed by the Legislature of rida since January 1st in relation to the ent election were not *ex post facto* laws thin the meaning of the Constitution. gave notice to the other side that under order of the court they should insist t the commission could look into the ceedings under *quo warranto.*

r. Shellabarger followed on the other e. He said since he heard the decision the commission, that it had refused to r testimony in relation to the *quo warto* proceedings, he had thought all dission of that subject uncalled for. In the ers laid before the two Houses, there but one allusion to these proceedings *uo warranto,* and that was in the cerate of Governor Drew. These proceeds were not before the commission, and ld not be brought here by an allusion the Governor's message. He subted a proposition that all acts in rela to the accomplishment of a certain act st anticipate the act itself, and on this position every act that followed the electvote was excluded. He contended the power of a State was limited to aptment, and that no act pertaining to appointment could be had after the aptment had been made and the office passed away.

r. Thurman asked, supposing the case e as stated; would there be action lookto an inquiry whether any appointit was made?

r. Shellabarger said that when all that d be done by the State had been done rding to the requirements of the law he State existing on the day of the tion, the power of the State passed y, and it became thereafter a Federal t. The power of a State was on that forever ended. He conceded that it in the power of a State to try by her machinery the power of her electors, the scrutiny must be made prior to the harge of the functions of the office. machinery to contest an election after office had passed away, would, he said, absurdity.

r. Evarts closed the argument on the ublican side. He said the commission lecided that in one particular it will ve evidence touching the eligibility of of the Florida electors [Humphreys]. not understand the commission to over-passed the question what the is as to the acceptance or rejection of the vote thus challenged for ineligibility, but to have decided that on that point it will receive the evidence which may be offered, first, as to whether the exception taken to Humphreys' vote is maintainable, and secondly, whether, if maintainable and maintained, the methods of the Constitution permit of any rejection from a certificated vote transmitted and opened on that ground.

Mr. Evarts went on to argue that the evidence in regard to Humphreys holding office fell short of showing that he was in office at the time of casting the electoral vote, and that the burden of proving it rested on the side that made the objection. Was it, he asked, to be pretended that under the law there was any power to hold the occupant of a civil office to the performance of its duties a moment beyond his will? The authorities, he said, were clear as to the right of a citizen resigning an office, even without his resignation being accepted. All that was necessary was to make a public vacation of the office.

He then went on to say: This subject, then, being rejected from further consideration, I understand that there is no matter left but for the execution by this commission of the duty accorded to it by the act of Congress under which it is organized: to determine out of the material of these three certificates what and how many votes are to be counted for the State of Florida. Mr. Evarts said that the first certificate includes, with every degree of certainty and assurance, the votes of the State of Florida, and went on to argue against the second and third certificates. What, said he, are the prodigious claims here that a State court states that a complete vote is to be retrieved and reversed, and that when a judge of a State has so decided the Supreme Court of the United States must make a low obeisance to Mr. Judge White and say, "That is the end of the law; that is the first of the State." Well, suppose that we do succeed in counting a President in, and suppose that a *quo warranto* is started to prove that the President in his seat should be disloged because some of the votes cast for him were not cast by *de jure* electors. Then it is proposed that the decision of a State court is the "be all and the end all" of this inquiry. What sort of a Government—What sort of a Presidency—what sort of muniments and protection of regularity and permanence of authority under the Constitution are provided by a scheme of perpetual four years dependency on a *quo warranto* in the State of Nevada or of Florida? You must never lose sight of the matter that you are to advise what votes and how many shall be counted by the two Houses; and when you have determined that extraneous evidence shall not invade the regularity of the finished transaction of a State, you have determined as by double decision that it shall not be invaded, disparaged or exposed to any question by a mere certificate which is its own agent and author—a volunteer in disturbance in the counting of the votes.

Mr. Merrick closed the argument on the Democratic side. He stated that the burden of proof rested on the other side, to show that at the time of casting the electoral vote Humphreys did not hold office. He argued that until the resignation was accepted by the power that conferred the office, and that fact appeared on the record, he must be held to be still occupying the office.

Representative Hoar put the case of an office holder being elected to the Senate, and asked whether, if his resignation of the office were not accepted, he was thereby to be kept from his seat.

Mr. Merrick replied that the fact of his being admitted to his seat in the Senate would be a discharge from the office which he had held, provided he had prior to that time tendered his resignation.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the same rule would not apply in the case of an elector as well as in the case of a Senator.

Mr. Merrick replied that in the case of a Senator the disability would be only personal, while in that of an elector it was impersonal. In other words, the State was positively forbidden to appoint an office holder as elector. It was a limitation upon the power of the State, and not a personal disability of the man.

Representative Abbott—You also claim that even if the acceptance of a resignation was not necessary, the resignation itself must be made to the court.

Mr. Merrick—Unquestionably. The resignation must be made to the power that gave the appointment. Suppose Humphreys had resigned to the clerk of the court, addressing a private letter to the clerk at Newark, O.; would that be sufficient?

Presiding Justice—But if he sent it to the judge, and the judge directed it to be filed?

Mr. Merrick—If that is done while the court is in session, then it is an act of the court.

Representative Garfield—Do you hold that in the case of a long vacation or in case of a court being abolished by law, or in case of the death of the judge who gave the appointment, this officer never could have resigned?

Mr. Merrick—I should have referred that case to one of the returning boards in the South. I hardly know what reply to make.

Mr. Garfield—I understand your position to be that he couldn't resign except while the court was in session.

Mr. Merrick—I presume that death and the extinction of an office and the abolition of a government and wiping out of a nation make exceptions to all principles of law.

Justice Miller—You say that the distinction between a man who accepts the office of Senator and a man who accepts the office of elector is, that in one case objection goes to the power of the State, and in the other case it does not. What is the difference in the question of the power of a State?

Mr. Merrick—In one case the prohibition is that no person shall be a Representative or Senator who has not attained a certain age; in the other case, that no person shall be appointed an elector who holds an office of trust or profit. Wherever there is power given to do an act, the donee of the power can only exercise it according to the precise restrictions and limitations of the donations.

Mr. Merrick then passed on to the question of rival certificates, and was arguing in favor of the legitimacy of the second and third certificates.

Senator Thurman—Suppose the Tilden electors had not voted at all; would it be competent to show by subsequent State proceedings that the Hayes electors who did vote had no title? That is the real question.

Mr. Merrick—Most unquestionably. The State cannot have her voice simulated, whether her real voice is spoken or not. It appears that on this occasion the true voice of the State was spoken; but if it had not been, there could have been no more power and vigor in the simulated tones of her voice to reach the councils of the Federal Government than there is when these simulated tones come bringing along with them those of the true sentiment of her people. The State is not to be deceived, defrauded and cheated. She might, prior to the time that this electoral vote was cast, have instituted her *quo warranto,* standing in her own tribunals clothed with the majesty of her executive power, and appealing to her judicial authority, and asked these men "By what warrant do you presume to exercise the power of this State?" and so standing, she could have stripped from them the government they had stolen—stripped from their shoulders her livery which they had stolen "to serve the devil in."

Mr. Merrick then quoted a number of authorities from the Supreme Court, showing that the uniform rule was for that court to follow the State decisions on the subject of the local laws of the State, and commented on some of Judge Bradley's opinions to that effect. Mr. Merrick claimed, in conclusion, that the record of *quo warranto* proceedings was before the commission, if not as evidence, at least as showing the law of the State of Florida, and that it informed the commission that according to the law of Florida the Hayes electors were not appointed, and that the Tilden electors were.

The commission adjourned till ten to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1877.

COMPROMISE WITH CREDITORS.

The creditors of Fechheimer, Karpels & Co., dealers in toys, fancy goods, etc., of Cincinnati, accept the offer of the firm to compromise on a basis of thirty cents on the dollar by three six, nine and twelve months' notes, fully indorsed. Leo Schlesinger, who investigated the affairs of the firm, reports the liabilities at $130,540; nominal assets $90,660; real assets, $42,300.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC REPEATER IN QUOD.

Eph Holland has been arrested in this city, charged with participating in the November election frauds in Cincinnati. Eph stopped last night in the Ludlow street jail.

BROOKLYN THEATER RELIEF FUND.

Sheridan Shook, proprietor of the Union Square Theater, has forwarded to the treasurer of the fund for the relief of sufferers by the burning of the Brooklyn Theater his check for $10,000, seventy-five per cent. of the sum realized by the benefits at the theaters in this city, the remainder of the money to be devided between the families of Murdoch and Burroughs.

SALE OF A RACING STABLE.

T. Puryear & Co.'s racing stable has been sold to settle the estate of David Crawford, deceased. Nineteen horses were sold for $8,930. The stallion Narragansett brought $1,010; three-year-old Kingland sold for $1,270 to George Lorillard, and Palmetto for $1,700 to Dwyer Bros.; Top brought $410; P. Lorrillard bought brood mares Lizzie Barry for $510, Minnie Miner $600 and Chignon; Wethers buying Julietta for $325. Of the two-year-olds George Lorillard paid $400 for a Chignon colt, and Dwyer Bros. $700 for a colt out of Julietta; both by Narragansett.

Why Is It So?

Why do prompt men buy their flour and groceries at the Checkerd Front?

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Letter from Hon. T. J. Coffey—The Vote Must Stand as Cast—Qualifications of Electors a State Question—No Vote Can be Thrown Out by Congress.

The following letter from Hon. Titian J. Coffey, published recently in the New York *Tribune,* is reproduced at the request of a number of leading citizens:

SIR—Fifty years ago Chancellor Kent foretold that the question of the choice of President was eventually to test the goodness and strength of the Constitution, and he thought that if for half a century thereafter we should be able to continue to elect our Chief Magistrate with discretion, moderation and integrity, we would stamp the highest value on our national character. The close of that half century finds us in presence of the predicted peril. Have we the wisdom and virtue to escape it? Senator Bayard well said the other day that this great question should be decided with scrupulous regard for law, and he gave honorable proof of his sincerity in voting that the twenty-second joint rule was no longer in force. How, then, are we to ascertain according to law who has a majority of the electoral votes?

1. No man can read the Constitution, and the history of its formation and adoption, without seeing that the plain purpose of the framers was to commit the appointment of electors to the States. Article II declares that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," &c. Mr. Madison (*Federalist,* No. XXXIX) says "the immediate election of the President is to be made by the States in their political character." The only power given to Congress touching the appointment and action of electors before their votes are transmitted to the President of the Senate, is to determine when they may be chosen and on what day they shall vote. This power, obviously necessary to secure united and timely action by the States, was exercised with needful detail by the act of 1792. But since it was essential that the votes of the electors, when transmitted to the President of the Senate, should be properly authenticated, this act (Section 3) provided that the Executive authority of each State should cause three lists of the names of electors of such State to be made, certified and delivered to the electors on or before the day of meeting, and the electors should annex one of said lists to each of the lists of their votes.

The laws of all the States make provision for the election, meeting, organization, proceedings and pay of the electors. One all-important power given them by State laws only (of itself conclusive of the purely State authority and character of the electors) is the power to fill vacancies. The method of appointment, whether by popular, legislative or judicial choice; whether by restricted suffrage or by a suffrage supervised by a returning board or court of justice, is a question exclusively of State concernment with which Congress has no more to do than with the election of any other State officers. Its function ends when it fixes the day of choosing electors and the day when they shall vote. When they have met and acted, and until it is called on by the happening of the contingency of the failure to choose a President and Vice President, Congress has nothing whatever to do with the electoral machinery, except to be present as separate Houses when the certificates are opened and the votes counted, of which proceeding they are to be simply spectators and witnesses.

Surprise has been expressed that the Constitution does not declare by whom the electoral votes shall be counted. The reason plainly is that the counting was intended to be nothing but a clerical computation of numbers read off from the just-opened certificates by any one whom the President of the Senate might designate. If it had been supposed that any question of acceptance or rejection of the contents of the certificates was to be raised or decided, we may safely assume that the Constitution would have entrusted the decision of such question to some other body than Congress. This is apparent from the jealousy exhibited in the convention to the theory of a choice of a President by Congress. The whole electoral machinery was devised in hostility to that theory, and the power to elect a President was only given to the popular branch after that machinery should have failed to do its work. If it had been suggested that for any reason the House of Representatives could pronounce judgment on the appointment, organization or validity of the votes of the electors of any State, and by refusing to allow such votes to be counted, could draw to themselves the power to elect the President, we may well suppose that careful provision would have been made against such a possibility. A power so subversive of the whole theory and working of the Constitution in the momentous matter of choosing the National Executive cannot be presumed in the absence of any word or warrant for it. If such power is to be found and exercised, we have probably seen our last election of a President by the electoral machinery. If one branch or both branches of Congress may supervise the State action in the appointment of electors, and, for reasons of their own, reject the lawfully authenticated return of such electors, Congress simply becomes a returning board of last resort, without the methods or local knowledge essential to effective investigation, and without the sense of judicial responsibility essential to just judgment. In face of the constant, strenuous and sagacious hostility of the framers of the Constitution to a control of the choice of the Executive by the legislative or any other department of the National Government (except in the contingency of a failure of the States to choose), this modern claim to such control seems monstrous. In the light of constitutional history and teachings, of the warnings of constitutional expounders and, I may add, of all historic record of the election of executive by legislative rulers, the proposition of my distinguished friend, Judge Black, viz., that the power given to the House of Representatives to choose a President in the contingency of a failure of choice by the electors necessarily implies the power of the House to determine when the contingency happens, is the most startling bit of revolutionary centralization of the age. A curious feature of this new dogma of Congressional control is that its advocates are conspicuous, strict-construction disciples of Mr. Jefferson. If they can find warrant for converting Congress into an appellate returning board to revise the election of State officers, they need not be frightened at any stride of centralization. And if they can break down the bulwark of the uncontrolled right of the States to choose the President and make that great office a fragment of Congressional patronage, they need not be frightened at the corruption of returning boards, for Congress will soon "better the instruction." Indeed, to guard against this obvious danger, the provision was inserted requiring that if, by the failure of the electors to choose, that duty should devolve on the House, the House should "choose immediately by ballot," to the end that intrigue and corruption should have no time to do their work.

2. Where, then, does the power to inquire and determine whether electors are fairly and lawfully chosen reside? Inevitably in the States themselves. The authority which provides for their appointment must take care that the appointment is honestly and legally made. If fraud, corruption or violence endanger or subvert the fair expression of the popular will, the remedy must be through the appropriate tribunals of the State. It is a necessary part of the judicial power of every State, which resides somewhere, and I believe the specific power to redress wrongs in the election of State officers is provided in some form in all the States. Beyond question, wrongs in the election of electors are amenable to this jurisdiction. But if no steps be taken in the appropriate State tribunals to inquire into and correct such wrongs, and the electors be permitted to meet, receive their certificates, and cast and forward their votes to the President of the Senate, the validity of their election and action can no more be questioned in Congress than could the validity of a law passed by a Legislature whose admitted members had been elected by fraud. The "day in court" for challenging the right of the electors has gone, and their title and proceedings are things adjudicated. Even though a great wrong may have been done by the fraudulent or violent election of electors in one or more States, whereby not only the popular will in those States, but also the national will in the choice of President, has been overborne to the shame and disgust of all good citizens and to the scandal of republican government, it is not less true that the wrong must be endured if it has failed of correction in the State of its birth. This corollary, startling and painful as it may be, is the necessary result of the well settled principles I have stated. And there is no escape from it except by an invasion of the rights of the States and the safeguards of the Constitution which amounts to revolution.

Let me add that the foregoing propositions are strongly confirmed:

First, By the exclusion of Senators, Representatives and persons holding offices, etc., under the United States from the electoral colleges, which illustrates the jealousy of national interference with State action; and,

Second, By the consideration that, if it had been intended to give Congress supervision over electoral votes, the minute directions of section 3, Article II., and of its amendment, Article XII., as to the manner of casting, transmitting and opening those votes, would not have ended, as it does, in this vague provision for counting. The same care would have given explicit power to supervise the votes, just as each branch of Congress is given the power to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. Where is the clause that confers on Congress like power over the "returns and qualifications" of electors?

FIRE RECORD.

Martin E. Murphy's planing mills, Tompkins street, New York, and adjoining buildings were burned yesterday morning. Loss $3,000; partially insured.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Case Against Belknap Dismissed

Evidence Insufficient for Conviction.

The Coal Exchange on River Improvements.

Report in the Oregon Electoral Case.

Grover's Action Without Authority of Law.

Remarkable Effects of the Florida Decision

The Democracy Very Badly Demoralized.

A Renewal of Murmurs and Threats.

Specimen Utterances of Party Leaders.

Illicit Distillers Released from Jail by a North Carolina Mob.

Wells and Anderson Apply for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1877.

Case Against Belknap Dismissed.

In the Criminal Court of this District today, on motion of District Attorney Wells, the case against General Belknap was dismissed, for the reason that the evidence would not sustain the prosecution. The action of the District Attorney was based upon instructions from the Attorney General, who issued his instructions in accordance with directions from President Grant, who indorsed a report of the District Attorney as follows:

"In view of the within statement of the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, to the effect that he believes a conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the District Attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT."

The Appropriation for Adjustable Dams.

A letter has been received here from the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, urging that the $100,000 appropriated two years ago for adjustable dams, and which has never been used on account of the State not ceding the land, be transferred to the engineer in charge of the improvements on the Ohio river, to be expended in permanent improvements, such as wing dams. It is stated that since the first appropriation there has been much hostility shown by the coal interest on the river to the improvements originally contemplated.

The Democracy Demoralized.

The decision of the tribunal yesterday has been the subject uppermost in political circles to-day. It is evident the Democrats are badly demoralized, and though a few contrive to keep their courage up, the majority do not hesitate to express their chagrin and disappointment. They had counted on Florida, and with their customary enthusiasm, stimulated by extraneous agencies, had already made up the case in their favor. The worst feature in the affair to them is, that the tribunal was their own proposition, and if the result be declared against them, they are powerless to resist its decree, and must peacefully accept the result. Despite this, however, murmurs and threats are already heard, and in anticipation of the result an era of bitterness of feeling is proposed. Had the prospects been in their favor, every Republican would have been resigned and would have accepted the result in the spirit of peace. It is apparent that the Democrats have abandoned hope, and today a determination was evident to give up all further investigations. The opinions expressed are very diverting. Jerry Black says that the law is with the Democrats, but the court with the Republicans. Judge Kelley thinks it encouraging. Springer thinks it puts them in a bad fix. Chandler smiles with a significant wink. Ferry is impassive, with a cheerful expression. Field thinks his services are no longer needed. Jenks thinks the decision unimportant as regards future cases. Hewitt meditates upon empty coffers and no game. Knott takes a judicial view, and thinks his committee would have managed it better. Sherman feels an inch taller. Blaine says he never wearied in the faith. Morrison thinks they are cornered. Edmunds is as solemn as an owl, but not disappointed. Morton looks what he feels. The action of the Democrats in favoring an adjournment of the tribunal over till to-morrow is a significant fact, when considered in connection with their talk to-night in favor of prolonging the count of the vote beyond March 4th and risking another election.

Report in the Oregon Case.

Senator Mitchell, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, charged with the investigation of the Oregon electoral vote, will submit his report to the Senate early next week. The report is quite voluminous, and is an answer to every position taken by Grover in regard to his action in the premises. After reviewing the case in all its details, showing Watts' participation in the action of the electoral college of the State, the report sums up on the following propositions: First, conceding that Watts was ineligible, the Governor of the State had no jurisdiction to discriminate, and all his action in the premises was void. Second, that the question of Watts' ineligibility was never raised before any tribunal. He did not take his seat in the college on the ground that he was made an elector by the votes of the people, but in consequence of his election by a majority of the college, and therefore his vote cannot now be questioned. Third, under the laws of Oregon the electors present on the day of the meeting of the college can fill any vacancies occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to attend or otherwise; therefore, admitting for argument but not as a fact that the election by the people was void, the college has full authority to fill the vacancy. Fourth, the Governor's certificate on its face shows that two Republican electors were elected. These were a a majority of the college, and the only ones contemplated by law to fill a vacancy, and their record of the proceedings of the college is the only one admissible, and it shows that Cronin did not attend the meeting or participate in its proceedings; that he set himself up as the electoral college of Oregon and proceeded to fill the other two places without a shadow of authority from the law governing the case.

Habeas Corpus.

To-morrow counsel for Governor Wells and General Anderson will apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to release them from durance under order of the House of Representatives for contempt in refusing to furnish the original records of the Returning Board. This the prisoners have been unable to do, and have so informed the House, for the reason that, after completing their labors on the board, the returns, which are the property of the State, and not their personal property, were under law turned over to the Secretary of State and by him receipted for. Wells and Anderson declare that they are preparad at any time to disclose to the committee their entire official action as returning officers, and all else relating to the proceedings of the board, but do not hold themselves responsible for matters not within their knowledge, concerning which Field erroneously requires that they should testify.

Outlawry in North Carolina.

Internal Revenue Collector Mott telegraphs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that three illicit distillers, arrested by Government officers and lodged in jail at Wilkesboro, N. C., to await trial, have been released by an armed mob. The boldness with which illicit distillers in the mountain region of North and South Carolina carry on their business, and the utter contempt shown for the laws, has induced the Government to detail a considerable number of Federal soldiers, under command of experienced officers, to aid the revenue officials in breaking up illicit distillation and capturing, if possible, the rascals who carry on the business. Revenue Agent Wagner, on duty in North and South Carolina, has been busily engaged for some days past in securing a sufficient number of horses to mount the troops, and when this is done, a grand raid will be made through the mountains. It is the determination of the authorities to commence a vigorous criminal prosecution against the offenders as fast as they are caught, and in all cases of conviction to send the parties to some safe penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1877.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL WILKES.

Rear Admiral Wilkes, United States Navy, retired list, died here this morning. Admiral Wilkes had been in bad health for a long time.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day commenced the preparation of the Army Appropriation bill, and agreed that all its items shall be framed upon the basis of the reduction of force from 25,000 to 22,000 men.

ANOTHER INELIGIBLE.

Albert Peyser, alleged ineligible Democratic elector from West Virginia, arrived here this morning, in obedience to a subpoena from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is claimed that Peyser is a native of Poland, and has never been a naturalized citizen of this country. Several witnesses have been subpœnaed to testify in the case. Peyser claims to be a native of New York State.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed B. F. Kelly, of West Virginia, Register at Santa Fe, N. M.; T. B. Patton, Postmaster at Altoona, Pa.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL,

As reported by the Senate committee, is increased in amount $1,800,000 over its total of $33,221,000 as passed by the House. The principal items of increase are as follows: For mail transportation by railroads, $600,000, making the total for that purpose $9,600,000; compensation of postmasters, $250,000; payment of letter carriers, $150,000; railway postoffice clerks, $175,000; route agents, $105,000; mail messengers, $100,000; clerks in post-offices, $100,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, $64,000; postal cards, $50,000; advertising, $20,000; miscellaneous and incidental expenses, $50,000. The total of the bill as now reported exceeds that of last year about $450,000, but is $1,683,000 less than the estimate.

THE FINANCIAL MESSAGE.

The Senate Committee on Finance will, at its meeting early next week, take into consideration the recent financial message of President Grant.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Electoral Commission will take the Florida case into private consideration early to-morrow morning, and it is expected they will reach a decision during the day. The Democrats have little hope for anything more favorable to them than the throwing out of Humphreys' electoral vote. The contest in the Louisiana case will be over the legality of the Returning Board itself, the law calling for five members and the four members who acted not filling the vacancy. It will be claimed that there has been no canvass of votes, and that no electors have been appointed. Prominent Democrats say the commission has adopted a line of procedure that must throw out the vote of Watts, the Oregon postmaster.

SENATOR CAMERON SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

The statement is published here this afternoon that Mrs. Mary S. Oliver entered suit to-day against Hon. Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage a year ago, laying her damages at $50,000. She is about thirty-five or forty years of age, and is said to be a widow from Pennsylvania. She is employed in the Treasury Department. The friends of the Senator were very much surprised to see this statement, and are not inclined to believe that he has conducted himself in a way to justify such legal proceeding. If there were no other reasons, he is nearly seventy-eight years of age.

SECRETARY MORRILL'S CONDITION NOT IMPROVED.

The mid-night report of Secretary Morrill's condition conveys little if any encouragement.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Ohio River Improvement Bill Defeated.

Four Bank Assessors for Allegheny County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 8, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock this morning.

The following bills were passed finally on third reading:

Act providing that judgments by default against one or more of several defendants shall not be a bar to recovery against other defendants.

Act relating to fees and official loans of registers of wills in counties wherein separate orphans' courts are or may be hereafter established. The act was amended so as to not to apply to counties having less population than 300,000.

The following bills passed second reading.

Act to authorize courts to correct defective certificates of acknowledgment in certain cases.

An act relating to commitments by courts of quarter sessions to the county workhouse.

Quite a number of bills passed first reading, but they were mostly of a local character. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, and numerous petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the fish laws, and also a petition signed by 3,268 citizens of Washington county asking for the reenactment of the Local option law.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence county, presented a memorial of the preachers' meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia and vicinity, representing a membership of 50,000, the congregations embracing 20,000 voters, praying for the passage of the Local Option law; also, petitions of citizens of Apollo borough, Armstrong county, for and against local option.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees:

An act making appropriations for salaries, stationery, &c., for the Western Penitentiary.

An act making appropriations for the Dixmont Hospital.

An act making appropriations for the Morganza Reform School.

An act fixing salaries of certain county officers.

An act repealing the act authorizing the County Commissioners of Allegheny county to select four morning newspapers for official county advertising.

An act for the better security of life and property from danger of coal and petroleum oils.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Mitchell, of Allegheny, an act providing for the election of supervisors of public schools in Pittsburgh.

An act to repeal the Local Option law in Apollo borough, Armstrong county.

Mr. Long called up, on second reading, the Ohio River Improvement bill, ceding the right of the State to the United States Government for the purpose of erecting dams and locks on the Ohio. The bill gave rise to the most animated and extended debate that has been heard here for years. Mr. Long addressed the House at length, and gave full and complete data, including the details of the transportation troubles and the difficulties and dangers of river navigation, etc.

Mr. Schnatterly, of Fayette, followed on the same side, while Mr. Stone, of Allegheny, and Mr. Billingsley, of Washington, opposed the bill by every means in their power, claiming that the improvement of the Ohio would destroy the coal and lumber trade of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Billingsley read resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, sworn to by Colonel Schumacker, opposing the work, while Mr. Long read the memorial of the same body, signed by General Howe, President, favoring the bill.

Mr. Wise, of Greene, and Mr. Dickey, of Venango, spoke against and Messrs. Walker and Zern, of Allegheny, for the bill. The discussion consumed the entire morning session, and is pronounced the most interesting for many years. Mr. Long's speech is especially commended, and he was warmly congratulated on its completion. The bill was lost by 72 ayes, to 86 nays. Many members express surprise and regret at its failure, and some talk is heard about a reconsideration to-morrow. The Allegheny county members voted solid for its passage, except Messrs. Stone, Miller and Magill, who voted against it. The oil men and oil interest were antagonistic to the bill to-day, but on a proper understanding it is thought they will vote for and favor its passage.

Adjourned.

There have been four bank assessors appointed for Allegheny county, State Treasurer Rawle appointing two Republicans, namely: John M. Chaplin and H. A. Collier, while Auditor General Temple has appointed two Democrats, as follows: Daniel O. Barr and Henry P. McCullough. It is understood that the profits of the office are to be divided equally.

Charles Kruck, aged sixteen, while standing on Swan creek bridge, in Toledo, yesterday, with three companies, suddenly sprang over, striking upon his head on the ice below, crushing in his skull and causing instant death. The whole party were somewhat intoxicated. No cause is known for the singular suicide.

Simpson & Dennis, coal dealers, of Buffalo, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to J. F. Moulton. Liabilities $45,000.

Beware of Dealers

That pretend they are selling you White River Flour under other bands.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1877.

SENATE.

The credentials of Senator-elect Garland, of Arkansas, were filed.

Mr. West reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill, with amendments, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Windom called up the House bill to provide for the payment of James B. Eads for constructing the jetties at South Pass.

After discussion, by a vote of 30 to 24, the bill was indefinitely postponed, and consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: Increasing the appropriation for the purchase of flour and meat for the Crow Indians from $75,000 to $100,000; appropriating $47,000 for the pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota; appropriating $50,000 for the selection of a location, construction of the necessary buildings and removal of the Yankton Sioux to Missouri river, and increasing the appropriation for the subsistence of said Indians and the Ponca Sioux from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. The committee reported an amendment appropriating $15,000 for the removal of the Poncas from Nebraska to Indian Territory. Agreed to.

The House of Representatives inserted a clause, as follows: And the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of said Sioux Indians to Indian Territory, unless the same shall be hereafter authorized by Congress.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported and amendment striking out that cause, and it was agreed to.

The other amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, as follows: Appropriating $15,000 for the erection of agency buildings upon the southern portion of the Ute reservation; increasing the appropriation for the Sioux Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Assinaboines and Grosventres from $75,000 to $100,000; increasing the appropriations for the support of schools not otherwise provided for from $25,000 to $40,000; appropriating $10,000 for Indian police on several Indian reservations, and $58,085 for the payment of such members of the Miami and Confederate bands of Kaskas, Peoria, Piankershaw and Wea Indians as elect to become citizens of the United States to their proportion of the tribal moneys; appropriating $20,000 from the Great and Little Osage fund for the education of forty Indian youths at various institutions of learning in the United States.

The Committee on Appropriations reported an amendment striking out the fourth section of the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to use money appropriated for one tribe for another whenever, in his judgment, it can more advantageously be used for such other tribe, and it was agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the committee concurred in, and the bill passed.

Messrs. Windom, Sherman and Wallace were appointed members of the conference committee on the bill appropriating $350,000 to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the present fiscal year.

Mr. Paddock, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Harvey, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Agriculture. The President *pro tem.* was authorized to fill the vacancies.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill informally laid aside yesterday, to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, in order that it should come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until ten to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Soon after business was begun in the House of Representatives to day, Mr. Hale rose to a privileged question, and read a letter addressed to him from J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, stating they were confined in a damp, dark dungeon in the cellar of the Capitol; that yesterday, by order of the Speaker, they had been transferred to a much better room, and they had been brought back to the cell by order of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that on account of the bad air in the cell, one of them, Governor Wells, was now in his sick bed.

Mr. Hale said his attention had been called by this letter to the matter. He had gone to the cell in which the prisoners were confined and had found it a damp, dark room, into which a gleam of sunlight could never penetrate, and which had to be illuminated by gas. The air was poisonous, and one of the prisoners, an old man over seventy years of age, laid on his bed of sickness. It was inhuman to keep them in such a room, and he therefore offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the prisoners to a well-lighted and well-ventilated room, where their health may not be endangered.

Mr. Cox said that it was in this same cell that a Republican Congress had incarcerated Stewart and Irwin. The prisoners were confined, and in the close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but they could release themselves by simply purging themselves of contempt of the House and answering the questions which they had refused to answer.

Mr. McCrary inquired what questions they had refused to answer.

Mr. Cox—They had refused to produce certain papers.

Mr. McCrary—They are confined for not producing what was not in their possession.

Mr. Cox—The House has already disposed of that question. The resolution was, in his judgment, a reproach to the Sergeant-at-Arms. The witnesses had simply been trated as other witnesses had been.

Mr. Wilson spoke in favor of the resolution, and stated that after frequent fruitless attempts to see the witnesses, he had succeeded in so doing only by order from the Speaker. When he did succeed he found the witnesses in a small, ill-ventilated cell; he could not escape the impression that the officers in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office did not wish the prisoners to be well treated. He honored the Speaker for the honest efforts to relieve their sufferings. It was abhorrent to the feelings of the American people that the House should treat with such cruelty an old man, over seventy years old, because he had stood up for what he knew was right.

The Speaker said the witnesses were not in his charge, but that as he had charge of the rooms in the capitol, he had ordered that the prisoners should be transferred to the room of the Committee on Education, but that committee had objected, and the Sergeant-at-Arms had no power to do anything but remove them once more to their former room.

Mr. Wood said he did not wish the House to be regarded by the country as doing an inhuman action, but he thought that before acting on the resolution the House should require a certificate from some doctor, stating that the health of the prisoners would be impaired or endangered by their confinement in that particular room. That had been the custom always in cases where a prisoner complained of his accommodations.

Mr. Conger thought there could be no pretense of right or justice on the side of any party which should perpetrate such a cruelty as to confine prisoners in a room in which their health would be undermined, simply because they refused to produce certain papers which it was not in their power to produce. The mere statement of that to the common American mind would produce a conviction of an infamous wrong done by this House, and no man would dare attempt to justify conduct which reminded one of the days of thumb screws and the inquisition.

Mr. Clymer, on behalf of the Sergeant-at-Arms, said that that officer had done all in his power for the purpose of rendering the prisoners comfortable. The room they occupied was well heated, well lighted and well ventilated. It was the room which had been used for the same purpose of preceding Congresses. They were allowed to have conversations with their friends.

Mr. Conger—Many members have sought access to them and been denied.

The Speaker explained by calling attention to the fact that the resolution which placed the recusant witnesses in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms directed that they should be held in close custody.

Mr. Banks thought that when the House adopted that resolution it had not intended that an inquisition should be established which should compel the prisoners to disclose what they did not desire to disclose. He also wished to call attention to the fact that the prisoners had not been kept in "close custody," as the resolution directed, but that they had been taken before a committee of the House and compelled to give testimony without any order of the House allowing them to be brought out of custody.

Mr. Sparks stated that all the time the prisoners were before the committee they had been in charge of the Sergeant at-Arms.

Mr. Banks replied that when a witness was testifying before a committee he was a free man.

After some further discussion Mr. Hale called the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, but the Democrats voting against it the previous question was not ordered.

Mr. Cox moved to refer the resolution to the Special Committee on Election in Louisiana, with instructions to report speedily to the House whether such state of affairs does exist as is stated in the communication from J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson.

Mr. Wood said the Republican side of the House was endeavoring to mislead the country as to the true state of affairs, and to throw upon the majority of the House the stigma of inhumanity toward its prisoners. Those prisoners had refused to produce papers which might have settled the Presidential question, and might have prevented the present lamentable condition of affairs.

Mr. Cox thought that the action of the minority of the House looked too much like lionizing the Louisiana Returning Board, and making a pretense of humanity in so doing. The room in which the prisoners were confined was well ventilated and well lighted—

Mr. Hale—It is neither.

And well heated. The prisoners were taken every day to the House restaurant, where, if they were to die, they would die from repletion; and yet gentlemen on the other side had the impression that the prisoners were getting as thin as Death the skeleton and Time the shadow. If that were so, why did not their friends advise them to produce the papers demanded? If it had not been that certain threats had been made to kill, if it had not been that one of the witnesses had been a walking arsenal, they might long since have been allowed privileges which the gentleman from Maine [Hale] himself enjoyed. If there was any foundation to the complaint which they made, he hoped the Committee on Louisiana Affairs would examine into it and remedy it. The resolution was then referred—yeas 145, nays 89.

Mr. Carr asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the Electoral Commission has refused to go behind the returns and admit testimony taken in the Southern States by House committees, and directing that members of the Louisiana Returning Board be released from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Messrs. Eden, Bland and others objected.

Mr. W. B. Williams, of Michigan, introduced a bill repealing the statutes prohibiting appointments and promotions in the staff of the army. Referred.

Mr. Buckner introduced a bill abolishing the Board of Commissioners of Police of the District of Columbia. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. Eden in the chair.

Mr. Foster made a formal amendment in order to correct the statement made a day or two ago by Mr. Randall, that the majority of the House had last year reduced the expenditures of the Government thirty million dollars. It had reduced the expenditures actually about twenty-three millions, from which must be subtracted six millions which would be expended this year in deficiencies, leaving about seventeen million dollars of reductions.

Mr. Randall compared the appropriations made by the Forty-third Congress and those made by the Forty-fourth Congress. In two sessions of the Forty-third Congress there had been appropriations of $359,000,000; in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress there had been appropriations of $148,000,000. The probabilities were that this year the appropriations would amount to $142,000,000, making an aggregate for the two sessions of the Forty-fourth Congress in appropriations of $290,000,000, which would be a reduction from the appropriations of the last Congress of sixty-nine million dollars. If the Senate had not last year resisted to the utmost extent the efforts of the House in the direction of economy, that reduction would have amounted to eighty million dollars.

Mr. Foster said that was a mere matter of judgment. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall] said that the reduction last year had been thirty millions, while he said that it had been but seventeen millions. Time would show who was right.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The first vote was on the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole appropriating half a million for the payment of a number of claims against the Interior Department for services rendered that department in the way of transportation of supplies, etc.

Mr. Waldron opposed the amendment, and called attention to the fact that a large number of items embraced in the amendment were for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad.

After discussion by Messrs. Stone, Ellis, Cotrell, Hancock and Belford in favor of the amendment, and by Messrs. Eden, Clymer, Bright and Atkins against it, the bill went over without action, and the House took a recess until ten to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northeast to southeast winds, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, colder and partly cloudy weather. There will be a slight rise in the Lower Ohio.

The Dominion Parliament opened yesterday with the usual ceremonies.

The citizens' reception and ball given to the General Assembly and State officers at Columbus last night, was a large and brilliant affair. Governor and Mrs. Hayes were present.

A Virginia City dispatch says a mortgage on the Sutro tunnel property for $124,321 was yesterday recorded in the office of the county recorder, in favor of the London creditors.

A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says Governor Safford has telegraphed to the Secretary of War for arms, and will call out a company of volunteer scouts, mostly Indians, for service against the hostile Apaches.

The argument in the case of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, before the Chancellor at Trenton is closed. The Chancellor decided to grant an injunction restraining all transfers and appointing a receiver. The receiver will probably be ex-Governor Parker.

It is stated on very reliable authority that several informal conferences have been held in Philadelphia, between prominet railroad and canal men, relative to a new coal combination, and that one of the heaviest stockholders in the Lehigh Valley Company was in New York on Wednesday to arrange matters there. It is also stated that some of the directors in the Reading road favor the scheme, while Gowen, its President, opposes it. Nearly all the operators in the Lehigh region signed the agreement to limit production.

Following in the wake of the printers' strike in Chicago, the newsboys on Wednesday struck against the *Post,* and becoming riotous and abusive toward the proprietors and policemen, five were taken in and sent to Bridewell for thirty days. The *Post,* on its bulletin board yesterday announced that it will keep up the fight and manage its own business. It charges that the newsboys were hired by the discharged printers and by the union to strike, and gives notice that the carriers will sell the papers on the streets. The cases have been taken by new men in sufficient number to admit of the issue of the paper as usual.

In the New York Legislature yesterday, Senator Woodin rose to a question of privilege on behalf of Senator Starbuck, who on Wednesday received from a practical joker in Washington a telegram announcing the election of Tilden. The Senator promptly forwarded the telegram to a Watertown newspaper, which appeared later with the dispatch, headed by a rooster rampant. The explanation excited much merriment.

MONEY

CAN BE SAVED

BY BUYING

Flour, Groceries, &c.,

AT THE

Checkered Front.

One to two cents per pound on Roast Coffees alone.

Coffee guaranteed equal to anything in the market, or Coffee can be returned at my expense.

Find something inside the package that will please the children.

T. C. Jenkins.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, March 5, 1877:

No. 125. Final account of J. H. Walters and Annie M Hazelton, administrators of the estate of Edward Hazelton, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, Register.

Pittsburgh, February 7, 1877.

THE CAMERON SPECIAL STEAM PUMP.
PUMPS ADAPTED TO EVERY DUTY.
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.
50 TO 60 THIRD AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. BET MARKET & FERRY STS.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE HAD considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address "F," Lock Box 538, city.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING OF 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street. Water in kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, Commercial Office, after 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—HOTEL—A NEW 3-STORY Brick Hotel, known as Potter House, 27 rooms, elegantly situated near railroad depot, in business part of town. Terms moderate. For further particulars address T. B. POTTER, Philipsburg, Center county, Pa.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—AT EDGEwater Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, a 2-story brick dwelling of 10 rooms, supplied with gas, range, with hot and cold water in kitchen; good stable and 8 acres of ground. Inquire on premises or to W. A. TOMLINSON, Room No. 1, 369 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—NO. 262 Liberty street, occupied by C. L. Flaccus, and No. 268 Liberty street, occupied by Knox & Orr. Also, store room and cellar, No. 278 Liberty street, second door from Seventh avenue, and storeroom and cellar No. 1 Seventh avenue. Inquire of B. F. JONES. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, stationary and portable. Power Force Pumps for supplying boilers, of all sizes, the best and cheapest in the market. JAMES HILL & CO., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—IRON PAINT—THE BEST and cheapest paint in the market: is unequaled for painting cars, bridges, steamboat decks and hulls, roofs, iron, brick and wooden buildings, iron and tin work, &c., &c. Send for Circular and Price List. PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT COMPANY, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing, in full name, "A. F.," Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SAW MILL ENGINE—ONE 14½ inch cylinder 30 inch stroke Tubular Boiler, used a short time; a second-hand 12 by 24; also, a 10 by 24 and an 8 by 20, 28 by 12, and a lot of second-hand Pulleys, Shafting and Hangers, 8 second-hand Boilers, a 6-horse Engine and Boiler very cheap, 3 Engine Lathes, at THOS. CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—The Best and Cheapest. By using it you save from 5 to 10 per cent. in first cost and get a superior article. All belts warranted as represented and trial orders solicited. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery and Supplies, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST—A first class Circular Saw Mill in the Saginaw Valley for sale. Full equipment for railroad or water shipments. Planing Mill, with new machinery and new fixtures; three million feet of lumber, well assorted, on the yard. All offered for sale on easy terms. A splendid opportunity for Ohio or Indiana lumber dealers to secure a mill and manufacture their own stock. For particulars, apply to J. A. CLASSER, Indianapolis, Ind. ths

FOR SALE—PRODUCE AND GRAIN DEPOT—Situate at Columbiana, O., on line P., Ft. W. & C. R. W; ½ acre ground; building 40x80, with 3 floors; grain elevators, with bins; horse power press for baling hay; side track for 4 cars, lime house (and room for coal yard). This is a rare chance to sit down in an established business. Terms easy. Title clear. Apply to subscriber, HENRY REA, JR., 303 and 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT—MALT HOUSE—A valuable malt house, all in perfect order and located in one of the best sections of country in the State of Wisconsin for purchasing barley. Is 45 miles from Milwaukee and 75 miles from Chicago, with good railroad advantages for shipping in every direction. Any party or company who wish an extra chance for doing business will do well to give special attention, as the owner is compelled to retire from business on account of old age and poor health. For further particulars inquire by letter or in person of E. N. WHITE, Burlington, Racine county, Wis.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—170 ACRES OF SUPERIOR FARMING LAND—Convenient to station, well watered, fenced, underlaid with coal, well cultivated, in Beaver county, Pa. Also, one of the finest modern built and elegantly finished residences, situated in town close to said farm; cost $25,000 to build a few years ago. Titles perfect; no incumbrances. Will exchange for approved rentable business property in the city of Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Will pay a little difference if worth it. Call on or address ED. WITTISH, every Monday, 57 Grant street, Pittsburgh, or Beaver Falls, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL IRON AND STEEL PUBLISHING COMPANY have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., to be paid on or after February 1st, 1877.

F. WOODS, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling fruit and vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.

W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LIBERTY IMPROVEMENT BANK.

The Directors of this Bank decided, August 21, 1876, to call in the balance of unpaid stock, as follows: 3 per cent. on September 1, 1876, and 3 per cent. a month for seven months from said September 1, and the last installment of 4 per cent. April 1, 1877, of all which you have had personal notice.

Notice is hereby given that prompt payment of the installments will now be required.

A. M. THORNE, Cashier.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
Third Floor Municipal Hall,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1877.

TRANSCRIPTS WILL BE FURnished on application, and appeals received, on the following wards, from

FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 24,
INCLUSIVE.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth.

THOMAS H. PHELPS,
Chief Assessor.
JAMES J. LARKIN,
DANIEL WENKE,
Assistant Assessors.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John F. Dravo, Esq., No. 83 Wood street, second story.

T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, February 13, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GEORGE HEAPS & BRO., in the Retail Grocery business, at No. 373 Fifth avenue, City of Pittsburgh, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, John M. Heaps retiring, George Heaps having purchased his interest in said business, and which will be continued by George Heaps at the old stand, and who is duly authorized to settle up the business of the old firm.

GEORGE HEAPS,
JOHN M. HEAPS.
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1877.

DAVID STEWART. DAVID ROGERS.

DAVID ROGERS & CO,
RIVER SIDE BOILER WORKS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Boilers, Salt Pans, Stills, Agitators, Tanks and Sheet Iron Works, Iron Doors and Shutters.

All kinds of Repairing attended to promptly.

Works—COR. WATER & WEST STREETS.
Residence—20[illegible] THIRD AVENUE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FARMS—196 ACRES, improved, Beaver county, at $15,000; 400 acres, improved, near Richmond, at $4,000; 4[illegible] acres, improved, near Richmond, at $2,50[illegible]; 175 acres, improved, near Suffolk, at $4,[illegible]. All for Pennsylvania property. Also, 640 acres rich Kansas land for stock of goods; price $6,400. Apply by letter or in person to J. H. STEVENSON, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh (opposite Postoffice). MWF-1p

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
FIFTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JOS. A. BUTLER.
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
GEORGE I. WHITNEY.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic City Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

TO THE
Republican Voters
OF THE
CITY of PITTSBURGH

The Republican Voters of the City of Pittsburgh will meet at the usual voting places in the several election districts of said city on

Saturday, February 10, 1877,

between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing one delegate to each of the following Conventions, viz.:

Convention No. 1—To nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Convention No. 2—To nominate a candidate for City Controller.

Convention No. 3—To nominate a candidate for City Treasurer.

The Conventions will meet on

Tuesday, February 13, 1877,

at 11 o'clock A. M., at the following places, viz.:

Convention No. 1 at Academy of Music, will be called to order by John S. Lambie.

Convention No. 2 at Select Council Chamber, by George B. Chalmers.

Convention No. 3 at Lafayette Hall, by Thomas S. Bigelow.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the elections in each district will be conducted by the regular Republican election officers of the district, and that any vacancies in the election boards shall be filled by the remaining officers of the board.

JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
M. F. EGAN, WM. M. DECAMPS, Secretaries.

RESUMING
SPECIE PAYMENTS
Will not affect Price of the
CALIFORNIA
COAST
RANGE
FLOUR!

A good stock is secured to the trade at fair prices by

Peabody, Hugus & Co.,
329 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MWF

DISSOLUTION.

Consequent upon the death of David E. Park, the firm of PARK & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will hereafter be conducted by James Park, Jr., and James B. Scott, under the name and style of PARK, SCOTT & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1877.

Park, Scott & Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS,
AND DEALERS IN
METALS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
122 Second Avenue.

CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Oil Cloths, Shades, &c.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and PACKING. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING and RUBBER GOODS generally.
Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHONOGRAPHY.

A thorough course of instructions will be given a small class in Short hand writing by the undersigned. Pupils can apply at 94 Fifth avenue, second floor, or address Box 439, P. O.

G. B. LIPPINCOTT.

The Commercial.

Official Paper of Allegheny County

OFFICE:
COMMERCIAL IRON BUILDING
70 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY COMMERCIAL,
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By Mail, for three months	2 00
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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

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Address all orders and letters to
"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1877.

THE stockholders in the Keely Motor Company are getting uneasy, and it is rumored that the great inventor will be called upon to show some satisfactory evidence that the money that has been put up for him has been productive of some tangible results.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD rallied and took another turn or two at Governor Wells yesterday, with about as satisfactory results as *Sergeant Buzfuz* experienced from his examination of the versatile *Sam Wheeler.—Cincinnati Gazette.*

To find out who "Sam Wheeler" is, see the Pickwick Papers, and, "when found, make a note on't."

THE New York *Herald* says the Presidency hinges upon Florida. "If Florida," says the *Herald*, "is counted for TILDEN, he is elected; if counted against him, he has no possible chance of securing Louisiana, and his prospects will be gloomy enough." Well, Florida *is* counted against him, and if that settles the matter, why not cry quit, and give up?

THE Springfield *Republican* says that the question whether a pension surgeon holds "an office of trust or profit under the United States," and so is ineligible to act as Presidential elector, which Dr. DOWNS of Wisconsin did, was brought before the United States Court at Portland, Maine, two years ago, and decided in the negative, on the ground that he is not appointed by either the President or a head of department, but by the Commissioner of Pensions.

THE popular interest in the temperance cause in this country was perhaps never so deep and general as at the present time. The number of efficient associations in different States engaged in promoting the reform is larger than ever before. They are doing a work similar to that of the Washingtonians of a generation ago, and their efficiency is greatly increased by the aid they receive from women, who are now more generally recognized as helpful laborers in this work than heretofore.

THE State of Missouri is paying a heavy penalty for its Democracy. Outlawry, bad government, public dishonesty and other features of Bourbonism are slowly depopulating it. The St. Louis *Republican* is authority for the statement that in seventeen counties there has been an actual decrease in population in six years. To make this retrogression all the more effective it is now proposed by the Democratic Legislature to abolish the State Boards of Education and Immigration and the office of State Entomologist. Beautiful result for six years of "reform" rule.

THERE is a thing worse than illegal voting, and that is illegal counting and returning—taking lawful ballots out of the boxes and stuffing fraudulent ones in. This is done either by judges of election or by others whom the judges permit to do it. It is a greater wrong than illegal voting, because it is perpetrated by officials entrusted with the custody of the ballot-boxes.—*Missouri Republican.*

Quite true. What punishment would you suggest for the Democratic judges of election in Mississippi who opened the ballot-boxes with duplicate keys, and, where there were too many Republican votes in any ballot-box, took them out and replaced them with Democratic ballots?

THE Illinois statesmen who were sent by TILDEN to Louisiana to superintend the electoral count, Messrs. PALMER and TRUMBULL, were not, it appears, proof against the temptations of New Orleans. LITTLEFIELD, the unblushing liar so much used by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, testified before the Senate committee that he met PALMER and TRUMBULL at a colored ball given by one of the black Cyprians of that city! The Chicago papers are vastly tickled over the revelation, and no one who has ever seen the withered and dried up carcass of old TRUMBULL could refrain from laughing when he thinks of him as dissipating at a nigger ball!

THE Springfield *Republican* kindly informs us that "if TILDEN is to be President, as people are getting more and more to expect, and if he opens his Cabinet to a genuine member of the Republican party, as is also beginning to be prophesied, there will be the greatest curiosity to know who the man will be." But the curiosity is all gone out of the people, now, since the commission decided to count the vote of Florida for HAYES. There is now as little probablity of his being President as there would have been of his appointing a "genuine member of the Republican party" in his Cabinet. No genuine member of the Republican party would serve under him.

THE Democratic House committee, in their drag-net search after testimony that might possibly reflect upon the Republicans, went to the extent of examining the private bank accounts of Secretary CHANDLER and ex-Governor McCORMICK, the Secretary of the National Republican Committee. In both cases a water-haul was the result. As the Democrats exhibit a taste for this kind of warfare, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections now propose to aid to the extent of calling for the bank accounts of Mr. HEWITT and Colonel PELTON, the Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the National Democratic Committee. A wild cry of outrage from the Democratic press is now in order.

THE prospects for comparative immunity from the devouring grasshopper this year appear to be increasing. According to Professor RILEY, the Missouri State Entomologist, the eggs examined by him from different parts of the country were, up to two or three weeks ago, with few exceptions, sound. The present very mild weather, if followed, as it probably will be, by severe cold, bids fair to be worth millions to the people of the West. The winter has been more like that of 1856-7, than that of 1874-75, and we may begin to hope for a repetition of 1867 instead of 1875. All those which have hatched during the warm weather will perish; but the eggs not yet hatched may not be seriously injured. No subject more deeply interests the Western farmer just now than the condition of the locust eggs.

THE President's specie resumption message to the contrary notwithstanding, the prospects of resuming by the first of March are by no means flattering. The New York *Evening Post* estimates that on the 1st inst. the United States Treasury held only $7,001,225 in coin available for resumption. The balance of coin in the Treasury at the date of the last debt statement was $86,477,680. From this there should be deducted, according to the *Post*, in order to ascertain the available balance, as follows:

Coin certificates	$53,313,700
Called bonds overdue	10,105,530
Interest due and unpaid	9,588,529
Interest due and not included in the debt statement	6,468,676
Total	$79,476,455

Deducting this from the total coin balance gives $7,001,225 available for resumption, as above stated. It does not appear how much of this is subsidiary silver, which of course would not be available for the resumption of greenbacks. Of the coin certificates, seventy-five per cent. represent coin deposited in the Treasury for convenience or safe-keeping, while the remaining twenty-five per cent. are issued on the credit of the Government, and are demand liabilities.

THE FIZZLE OF THE BREVET DEMOCRATS.

The so-called "People's" movement for the nomination of a city ticket is a complete fizzle. It was got up, primarily, to assist the Democrats in electing a city ticket, but mainly with a view to the capture of the Treasurer's office for the benefit of one or two institutions which would like to handle the public money. Having failed to serve that purpose, and the candidates first selected having all declined, it remained only to find some one willing to be sacrificed in taking the places so unanimously rejected by the candidates first chosen. Of the second batch named, no one believes that the Democrats will nominate SWEITZER, or that they could elect him if they did; and as JOHN BIRMINGHAM does not live in the city, it would seem as if the whole ticket might be considered as dead before it was born. The spirit indeed was willing, but the flesh was weak.

The Democrats, as a matter of course, have called a convention, and will nominate a straight Democratic ticket. They may, for appearance's sake, put a nominal Republican on the ticket; but they will take the two best offices to themselves, and they will see to it that the Republican they select is one who, while he believes in Republicanism in the abstract, is opposed to the practical application of it.

There was a great deal of loose talk at this meeting of the twenty-five about "ring" nominations; yet what were they but a "ring?" They got together at the Chamber of Commerce, appointed themselves a committee, and then gravely proceeded to name candidates for ten thousand other people to vote for. The people, whose name was stolen by this self-constituted "ring," had nothing whatever to do in choosing this committee. They were not consulted, and were altogether left out of the account. There never was a bolder assumption of power than this by any "ring" that ever existed, either in imagination or in fact; and if it should be said for them that it was not a "ring" for the promotion of the selfish purposes of those constituting it, we venture to say that a good many of them would not relish being put to their *voir dire* upon that.

The city election, as things now stand, will be a contest between two party tickets. The Republicans hold their primary meetings to-morrow night and the Democrats on Monday night, and the consequence will be the presentation of a partisan ticket by each party. The great object of the Democrats, as avowed by the *Post*, is to "maintain the Democratic organization," and every one who votes for the ticket they present, votes simply to perpetuate and strengthen that organization. As we have no desire or intention to be caught in such company, or of aiding in such purpose, we shall heartily sustain the Republican ticket, if the Republicans shall put up such candidates as can honestly be sustained, and we have every confidence that they will present none other.

WE CALLED attention, at the time, to the fact that the total vote of the State of New York in 1876 was 1,050,000—which was about one vote to every four of population, a ratio lower than prevailed in any other State. The inference was that a large fraudulent vote had been polled in that State at that election. So glaring has that fact become that the Legislature of the State has taken it into consideration and proposes to point out where, and for whom, this fraudulent vote was polled. While Mr. TILDEN and his friends are making a great fuss over reported election frauds in Louisiana and elsewhere, it is patent that much greater frauds than are alleged to have been committed elsewhere were successfully carried through, in his own behalf and in his own city of New York. The *Ohio State Journal* furnishes the following figures in corroboration of this view:

In 1860 the population of New York city was 805,651. The Presidential vote that year was 95,583. The proportion of voters to population was 8 and 428-1000. In 1870 the population of that city was 942,292, being a gain in *ten years* of 136,641, or an average per year of 13,664. Allowing the same ratio of increase for two years, till 1872, would make the population then 969,-500. That year the Presidential vote was 132,477. The proportion of voters to population then 7 and 303-1000. In 1873, a part of Westchester county, with a population of 36,206, was annexed to the city. Continue the allowance of increase of ordinary population at 13,664 per year for 1873, 1874 and 1875, and add the number received from Westchester county, aforesaid, and in 1875 the population of that city should have been 1,046,696. During 1875 a census was taken, under State law, and the population was 1,046,037—showing that our allowance for the ordinary annual increase is too liberal by a few hundred. To the actual population in 1875, add the average, 13,664, which is above the actual average, and the population in 1876 was 1,059,701. The proportion of voters to the whole being 7 302-1,000, the genuine vote of New York city for President, in the centennial year, was 145,105. The vote that was cast, *or at least counted*, amounted to 171,320.

To make this an honest vote the population of the city would have to increase 191,448 *in one year*, just 54,803 more than was the increase in the *ten* prosperous years—from 1860 to 1870. The 36,206 people added to the city by the annexation from Westchester county can easily be found; but no mortal can find the 191,448 represented by the repeaters who voted early and often for Samuel J. Tilden and *Reform.*

IN ORDER to show what it was that O'CONOR apologized for to the President, we append the letter in which his offense wes committed:

FORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.,
November 26, 1876.

DEAR SIR—Gibbon says there is a vital difference in the consequences of a foreign and civil war. The former is the external warmth of summer, always tolerable and sometimes beneficial; the latter is the deadly heat of fever, which consumes without remedy the vitals of the Constitution. I do not think opinions of a judicial nature concerning the law or Constitution of any consequence. The drunken Democrat whom the Republicans dragged out of the Galena gutter, besmeared with the blood of his countrymen slain in domestic broil, and lifted to a high pedestal as the Moloch of their worship, rules—and until a great change in sentiment shall take place must continue to rule—over the prostrate ruins of Washington's Republic. The Republic perished on the day that McDowell moved on to Richmond. Yours, truly,

CHARLES O'CONOR.

To SAMUEL C. REID, St. Louis.

An apology for such an infamous letter as that does not change the character of the man who wrote it. As well might a man apologize for attempting to cut another man's throat. And yet it was this foul-mouthed assassin of reputation who was chosen by TILDEN to present his case to the High Joints! There was a fitness in this, it is true, for the cause was as infamous as the advocate; but his selection was as great an insult to the country as was the insult to the Republicans of the country uttered by this letter-writing libeler in his speech before the High Joint Commission, in which he said that "there is not a person in the country who had the faculty of blushing who could look an honest man in the face and say that the HAYES electors were fairly chosen in Florida." The commission itself has just given the best possible answer to this insult by declaring that the HAYES electors *were* fairly chosen in Florida; and as he voluntarily ate his own dirty words against the President, we may fairly conclude it will not go against his stomach to have his affront to the Republicans of the nation rammed down his foul throat by the Electoral Commission.

THE insurance shrinkage and collapse in New York, consequent upon the war of extermination now being waged against all insolvent and dishonest companies which can be reached, is principally the result of the moral pluck and energy of one man, the State Superintendent of Insurance. This honest and determined official, WILLIAM SMYTH, is an Englishman by birth, who came to this country when a young man, taught school for years, and ultimately became the editor and proprietor of the Oswego, (N. Y.) *Times*. He was a member of the Reform Legislature of 1872, and made his mark in uprooting and overthrowing the corrupt combinations and influences which had been developed all over the State, under the Tammany ring rule. A more rigidly honest and straightforward man probably never existed. In 1872 the Legislature removed Insurance Superintendent MILLER, as a part of the TWEED regime. His successor was an honest man; but, at the same time, he was of an amiable, non-combative disposition, and he did not, seemingly, enter with relish upon the task of uprooting the abuses which had grown up under his predecessor. Last year he resigned, and Mr. SMYTH, who had previously been selected as his assistant, became the acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department. No sooner did he succeed to his position than he inaugurated the warfare upon the worthless companies which he is to-day so vigorously carrying on. This explains the collapses, appointments of receivers and indictments of insurance officials for fraud. Had it not been for this war policy, these companies would be still carrying on business, deceiving the public and defrauding policy holders. To him is due all the credit, a fact which not one of the New York papers seems to understand. The results show what one honest, determined man in official position can do for the public. More startling exposures are yet to come.

THE manner of the translation, by a Detroit expert, of the famous "Gabble" cipher dispatch sent to TILDEN from Portland, Oregon, December 1, 1876, was as follows: The message was written in the name of Governor GROVER, as its tenor when interpreted plainly shows, but the cipher used was one very commonly employed by TILDEN's agent, PATRICK, of Omaha, in his business. The message was interpreted by the use of T. NELSON & Son's "Household English Dictionary," printed in Paternoster Row, London, an edition comparately rare in this country, but furnished to PATRICK's correspondents. The method of interpretation is to take a word in the dispatch, turn over two leaves of the book and take the word on the page corresponding in position to the one used in the message. In the dispatch as sent by the Associated Press two mistakes occurred, "bronze" being substituted for "browze" and "of a" for "afar," both very natural mistakes in transmission. Correcting these and applying the key "Gabble's" dispatch to TILDEN becomes perfectly intelligible, and requires very little additional explanation: "I shall decide every point in the case of the postoffice elector in favor of the highest Democratic elector, and grant the certificate accordingly. Rule morning of 6th. In consequence confidential." It was dated December 1. The clause "Rule morning of 6th" indicated that GROVER intended to keep back his decision till December 6, which he did. "In consequence confidential" was a plain caution to keep the information secret until it should be made public by the official action of the Governor. In another of the dispatches relating to the Oregon business, "medicine," applying the same key, means "money."

THE Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg has reported a bill which provides that the annual appropriations made to the various departments of cities of the first class [Philadelphia] shall not exceed the estimated amount to be realized from the annual income from the departments and other sources, including taxes of the succeeding year. The City Controller's estimate is to be the basis of calculation, and in the event of an insufficient rate being fixed, then the estimates of the various departments shall be reduced in making appropriations *pro rata*, so as not to exceed the amount estimated to be so realized. This bill also requires that every extra appropriation or transfer shall require a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of Councils to pass it before it shall be sent to the Mayor for his signature; provided, however, that the above reduction shall not apply to the appropriations for the sinking fund or for the interest or principal of the funded debt. This is the correct principle; but as an act of Assembly is always subject to repeal, the enactment of it is no security for the permanence of the principle. The only sure way is to put such a provision in the Constitution, applicable to all cities.

EVERY enterprise which extends the foreign market for our manufactures merits commendation. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Wednesday says:

There cleared yesterday from this city for Leghorn, in Italy, the barkentine Addie E. Sleeper, a vessel of about 1,500 tons capacity, with a full cargo of our manufactures. Consignments of cotton prints are shipped by over thirty of the chief mills of the country, including leading makers in and near the city. Samples of Texas, Louisiana and Carolina cotton are taken, also samples of American railroad iron, spikes, stoves, nails, shovels, locks, tacks, hollow ware and an assortment of hardware. These samples make up a considerable portion of the cargo, and they are intended to introduce these staple American goods to the Italian markets. These samples will be distributed upon arrival at Leghorn to the chambers of commerce and other public commercial bodies in that city, and also in Turin, Genoa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Palermo and Messina. The direct cotton print exportation to Italy is intended to forestall a circuitous exportation now going on in those articles from this country to Manchester, and thence to Italy, where the goods are sold as English manufactures. One house in this city is reported as sending weekly to Liverpool fifty cases of muslins, the demand being regular.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Affliction sore long time we bore,
Physicians were in vain;
Until at last we used blue glass,
And thus we lost our pain.

There is a perfect glut of longing expectations for spring in this region.

The Brooklyn *Union* fears that Tilden will yet tear his nether garment on that Pickett.

The temperance reform clubs of Rhode Island are organizing clubs in all parts of the State.

The kindergarten system has been introduced in the Government schools for girls in China.

One sentence in Evarts' argument on the Florida vote contained three hundred and siqty-one words.

Farmers may sow flaxseed with their wheat as a protection against chinch bugs with perfect success.

The first gold discovered in California was at the root of a wild onion which a man was pulling for greens.

The wild waves are wearing away the State of Rhode Island, and its final disappearance is only a question of time.

There is news of the spread of the renderpest in Silesia, and all the Continental countries are quarantining German cattle.

Spring fever is setting in thus early, and the number of able bodied men out of work, who are glad of it, was never greater.

The Americans are shelling Constantinople. A steamer carrying 15,000,000 shells has just sailed for that port from New Haven, Conn.

Weather prophets are predicting a freshet of unusual magnitude next spring. The muskrats are retreating from the river banks, so as to escape a wetting.

The P. I. man of the New York *Herald* knows of a gander that will jump over a stick, answer questions and drink whisky. He should get it to write his paragraphs.

Blue glass is the topic and sensation of the day. Manufacturers are running their factories night and day, and the demand for blue glass is likely to exceed the supply.

Five skeletons, presumably of mound builders, have been lately unearthed at Lorain, Ohio, in quite good preservation. The jawbones and teeth are noted as unusually large.

The Missouri Legislature, after a long debate, last week rejected a bill which proposed to counteract the heredity of crime by cutting off criminals from the possibility of posterity.

The only recorded case of making an old bedstead into a fiddle is that of a Hoosier, who has, from an old maple bedstead and a plank from a dry goods box, made a first-class violin.

A project for constructing a railroad tunnel under the river at Detroit is under consideration. There has been so much interruption to travel and trade this winter by ice that the necessity is felt for immediate action.

The standard of aldermanic propriety appears to be rather nicer in Canada than it is in the States. A member of the Council of Belleville, Ont., has resigned his seat owing to the insolvency of the firm of which he is a member.

Russia, in Europe, has a population of 71,730,980, while European Turkey has a population of 8,500,000. The population of the whole Turkish Empire is 47,660,000; of the Russian Empire, 86,586,000. Russia has 12,148 miles of railroad and Turkey 955 miles.

A colony of three hundred families from this State are settling in Arkansas, on the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad between Ozark and Conway, and a Russian settlement of about one hundred families has just purchased lands in Northwestern Arkansas.

The human lives that were sacrificed by the ferocity of wild beasts in India during the last three years reach the frightful and almost inconceivable number of 38,248 victims. Of this number 25,664 died from the bite of venomous serpents. The remainder were devoured by tigers, 12,554 in three years, or 4,184 a year.

Something new in Indian outrages has been developed in British Columbia. The Chemairus Indians were charged with fencing in, plowing and cultivating lands belonging to white men. The Indian Commissioners went to see about it, and the bold savages agreed to take down their fences and abandon the land.

The gentle thaw of the past ten days has been mightily welcome to the mill and house owners of New England, substantially ending the water famine. The mill streams have been filled without being swollen to the freshet pitch; and the springs, wells and reservoirs are raised so that no further dearth of water will be experienced, even with continued cold weather.

PERSONAL.

Governor Hayes believes in college literary societies. He says that one Western college owes to her societies the oratorical excellence of an unusual numbers of graduates.

It is proposed to reward the killing of two of the Younger borthers by a State grant of $500 to each of the slayers, one House of the Minnesota Legislature having passed a bill to that effect.

Boston has two evangelists at the present time, Mr. Moody and Father Damen, the celebrated Jesuit orator from Chicago. Both men are terribly in earnest; both advocate the doctrine of faith without works, and only differ in the manner in which that faith is to be exercised.

General George H. Hoyt died at Athol, Massachusetts, on the 2d. He went from Boston to Virginia as a volunteer counsel for John Brown, fought in the West in the cavalry, and after the war sat in the Massachusetts Assembly two terms, promoting the famous resolutions of censure on Charles Sumner.

The late rebels in Virginia are at last canvassing the project of doing some honor to General Joe. Johnson, and it is proposed to have his portrait painted by a competent artist. If there is any one whom they should honor he is the one, as he was without doubt the ablest of Southern generals, and his personal character was higher than Lee's.

Mr. McPherson, the new Senator from New Jersey, is a lineal descendant of John McPherson. It will be remembered that

John McPherson
Was a wonderful person.
He was six feet two
Without his shoe,
And he was slew
At Waterloo.

There are at present thirty-six reigning sovereigns in Christendom, from the Queen of England, to whom 237,000,000 of human beings owe allegiance, to the Prince of Monaco, whom 5,741 subjects acknowledge as their liege lord. Of these princes ten are nominally Roman Catholics—namely, the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, the Kings of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, the Princes of Lichtenstein and Monaco.

Plodding and (generally) sober Scotland has got a sensation at last, before which less favored lands will grow pale with envy. In Dundee—bonnie Dundee—there has been born, in the family of a poor mechanic, a child with two complete, well organized and active stomachs! There seems to be no mistake about it; the newspapers of that favored city would not lie concerning so simple an event; in fact, we all know that the newspapers never do lie. And even if they had, for the first time since the Devil and *Doctor Faust* invented printing, indulged in any untruth, the medical gentleman who assisted at this extraordinary increase of population sets us right. He says it is so, and his word must be accepted as final. Besides, there is the child and the stomachs to show for it.

STATE NEWS.

The debt of Chester county is $489,-912 70; at the close of the war it was $1,-000,000. The reduction last year was $20,-250.

John Staver, of Pine Run, Lycoming county, will put into the water this season 500,000 feet of logs and 400,000 feet of boards.

Many of the schools in Cambria county have had to be closed on account of the great prevalence of diphtheria among the children.

Mrs. Keller, of Montour county, committed suicide by hanging last week. She had been a patient at the Danville Asylum, and was discharged as cured.

Jacob McClellan, a heater in one of the Pennsylvania Railroad blacksmith shops at Altoona, had his jaw broken by a sledge, which a fellow workman, in bending tire, threw back without seeing the nearness of McClellan.

The Montrose *Republican* says Dr. Lathrop of that town, has received from Pekin, China, a pair of ducks that are a rarity in this country. They are pure white in color and three times the size of the common barnyard duck.

There is a movement among the Democrats of Northumberland county in favor of returning to the Crawford county or popular vote system of making nominations. The matter will be submitted to the party at the next primary election.

The legislative expenses this year will be about $100,000 less than last, owing to the fact that the session will not be extended beyond one hundred days, the Attorney General's opinion that members are not entitled to extra pay having made a protracted session improbable.

The heavy snow of this season has enabled the lumbermen of Clarion county to send into the several oil fields a vast amount of the accumulated stock of several years past, and the coming season promises to be one of unprecedented activity as well as profit for this interest.

The Cambria *Freeman* in noting the death of Mrs. Catharine C. Trotter, in Hemlock, Cambria county, says that good lady, who had no children of her own, raised and educated no less than twenty-one orphans. Her funeral was the largest ever seen in the locality where she lived.

Jesse Conard, aged eighty-five years, the oldest member of the Chester county bar, died at Kirkbride's Institute, where he had been taken a few days before. He was a man of literary tastes, and was the author of a novel entitled "Stephen Moreland," which was published in two volumes.

The preliminary report of the Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers has been made public in a handsome pamphlet of one hundred pages. It gives an extremely interesting account of the part taken by this State in the Centennial Exhibition, from the time the project was first entertained until the close. The number of Pennsylvania exhibitors was 3,049. The whole sum furnished by Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, in appropriations and stock subscriptions, was $4,484,-468. The appropriation made to the State Board was $40,000, of which only $29,-258 75 was expended, leaving a balance of $10,741 25.

MOUND BUILDERS' RELICS of singular interest and importance have been unearthed on the Cook farm, three miles south of Davenport, Ia., nothing quite so rich as Schliemann's Mycenæ find, but as notable for this country. They are two small slabs said to be of "coal," which probably should be written "shale," one about one foot square, the other six inches, and both covered on both sides with inscriptions. On the larger, a religious ceremony, apparently the worship of fire, though possibly the preparation for a sacrifice. There are fourteen human figures surrounding a fire, with joined hands, while near the fire on one side is a dead body lying in a circle, and on the other side two such bodies. Two little circles to the right and left above the figures are supposed to represent the sun and moon. Surrounding the worshippers are small figures of birds and animals crowded thickly in the space, and among them one suggesting the mastodon. On the smaller slab are three circles, one within the other. Between the inner circle and the middle one is a character at each of four equidistant points, and between the middle and outer circles are twelve characters arranged like the hour figures on a dial. Outside these circles, as all over the reverse sides of both slabs, are figures and signs which the learned men of the Davenport Academy of Science hope to be able to make some sense out of. The only account we yet have of this discovery is a meager and not very clearly written newspaper paragraph, but it is stated that a full "scientific description" is shortly to be published by some of the aforesaid learned men. At present, we only say that there may seem to be some intimations of kindred with the worship of the Aztecs, with whom theory generally tries to connect the mound builders.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
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4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
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6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
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10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

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Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
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James Caldwell & Co.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
A Large Stock of
DOMESTIC & HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.

9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings of all the popular makes.
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom, Bay Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Pride of the West and New York Mills Shirting Muslins.
Good 4-4 Bleached Muslin from 6 1-4 to 9c.
Brown and Bleached Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
A Choice Stock of Hamburg Embroideries.
Marsailles Quilts, Honey Comb and Croquet Quilts very cheap.
New and very Choice Styles in Shirting Prints Cambrics and Percales.
Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Black Cashmeres and Merinos.
Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths.
Cloaks and Furs at very Low Prices, to close out our Winter Stock.

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LA PIERRE HOUSE,
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Best location in the city; greatly enlarged and improved; fifty rooms "en suite;" bath; hot and cold water; passenger elevator, and all modern improvements; fitted up in elegant style; first class in all its appointments.
Terms—$2 50 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms, for one day or upward.
Special rates to families and commercial men.
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(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,500 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,462 48
Real Estate	50,487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"WHAT WILL
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
CURE?" asks the sufferer from a multitude of diseases. We answer: It will remove from the system the active cause of most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. It won't mend a broken limb, nor close a bullet hole; but it may be profitably used in stomachic diseases. It will do no one any harm and may do much good. Try it, and see if it won't suit your case.
TThs SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for Circular.

DRY GOODS

1877. Wednesday, February 7th. 1877.

WM. SEMPLE, 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.,
IS EXHIBITING
Novelties in New Spring Goods & Extra Inducements to Purchasers
IN

New Fancy Plaid Suitings.
New Striped Suitings.
New shades in Plain Poplins.
New street colors in Plain Alpacas.
New Basket Cloth Suitings.
New and beautiful Brocades.
New Spring colors in Cashmeres.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
New Fancy Cassimeres and Cloths.
New Light Fancy Flannels.
New Sacquings and Cloakings.
New Plain, Corded, Striped & Figured P.K.'s.
New Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks.
New Plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets.
New White and Colored Swisses.
New White and Colored Tarlatanes.
New Fancy and Honeycomb Sacquings.
New Black Dress Silks.
New Spring shades in Colored Silks.
New Fancy and Mourning Silks.
New Black and Colored Suits.
New Costumes and Overdresses.
New Morning Wrappers, &c.
New Spring styles Fancy Shawls.
New Broche and Thibet Black Shawls.
New Cashmere Shawls, &c., &c.
New Merino Underwear.
New Muslin Underwear.
New Striped and Cloth Skirts.
New Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Robes.
New Plain Tucked, Embr'd'd Short Dresses
New Slips, &c., for Infants.
New Plain, Tucked, Embr'd'r'd White Waists
New Percale and Calico Waists.
New Percale and Calico Suits, &c.
New Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.
New Ready Made Clothing, all kinds.
New Light Overcoats, &c.

All New Spring Goods, Just Opened.

New Shirting and Dark Calicos.
New Shirting and Dark Costumes.
New Light and Fancy Percales.
New Fine Shirting Muslins.
New Heavy Sheeting Muslins.
New Twilled and Linen Sheetings.
New Checks and Shirtings.
New Ginghams, Foreign and Imported.
New Ticks and Furniture Chintzes.
New Madder and Turkey Red Tablings.
New Variegated Turkey Red Tablings.
New pink, red, buff, green Damask Cloths.
White Napkins, slightly imperfect, very cheap
New Plain and Colored Napkins.
New short length Irish Linens, half price.
New Loom and Loom Damask Linens.
New Satin Finish Damasks.
New Colored Table Linens.
New all linen Towels at extremely low prices.
New Damask Towels, exceedingly cheap.
New Crashes and Towelings.
New Plain, Striped and Checked Mattings.
New Carpets of all kinds.
New Stair and Floor Oil Cloths.
New Window Shadings and Blinds.
New Damask Curtains and Fixtures.
New Stools, Hassocks, Stair Rods, &c.
New Lace Curtains by yard, pair or piece.
New Applique Lace Shadings and Blinds.
New Ecru Lace Curtains, &c.
New Organ, Table and Piano Covers.
New Husk and Cotton Mattresses.
New Cotton-filled Pillows and Bolsters.
New White and Fancy Quilts.
New Marseilles Quilts, complete new line,
New Pillow Shams, Slips, &c., &c.
New Hand Satchels and Traveling Bags.
New Portmonnaies and Pocketbooks.
New Traveling Trunks, all kinds and sizes

At Unusually Low Prices.

New Plain Hosiery in new colors.
New Fancy Hosiery in entirely new styles.
New British and Fancy Half Hose.
New Unlaundried Shirts, unequaled value.
New White Dress Shirts at bargains.
New Calico and Percale Shirts.
New Medium Weight Underwear
New Silk Handkerchiefs for Gents.
New Linen Handkerchiefs, extra bargains
New Bows and Fancy Neck Ties for Gents.
New Collars and Cuffs.
New Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c.
New shades in Dress Buttons.
New Fancy Metal and Wood Buttons.
New Fancy Notions, &c.
New Shirt Fronts, value unexcelled.
New Pocketbooks, Purses, &c.
New Wallets, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.
New Walking Canes and Club Sticks.
New Perfumeries and Extracts.
New Pomades, Hair Oils, &c.
New Chinaware of every description.
New Glassware of all kinds.
New Queensware of all kinds.
New Tinware and Woodenware.
New Kitchen and House Soaps.
New Housekeeping Articles of all kinds.
New Fancy and Fine Toilet Soaps.
New Kitchen and House Soaps.
New Housekeeping Articles of all kinds.
New Corsets and French Forms.
New Bustles, Panniers, &c.
New Skirt Suspenders, &c.
New Black Crapes at very low prices.
New Crape Veils, all sizes.
New Plain Brussel and Dotted Net.
New Horn, Jet and Black Rubber Jewelry.
New Coral and Gold Jewelry.
New Fancy Jewelry, Gents' Studs, &c.

Special Bargains Offered.

New Novelties in Neck Ruchings.
New Novelties in Cuffs and Collarettes.
New Novelties in Swiss and Lace Ties.
New Novelties in White Linen Sets.
New Novelties in Embroidered Sets.
New Novelties in Fancy Linen Sets.
New Novelties in Lace Neckties.
New Novelties in Silk Neckties.
New Novelties in Fancy Bows and Scarfs.
New shades in Ribbons, all widths to match
New Fancy Sash Ribbons.
New Plain Sash Ribbons, all colors.
New White and Fancy Flowers.
New Rose Buds and Party Flowers.
New Fancy Wings and Feathers.
New Trimmed Hats, great bargains.
New shades in Untrimmed Hats.
New Crape and Mourning Bonnets.
New White and Colored Fancy Aprons.
New Swiss and Linen Aprons.
New Alpaca Aprons, &c., &c.
New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
New Torchon and Smyrna Laces.
New Val. Laces and Insertings.
New Woolen Fainges in newest colors.
New elegant line of Black Silk Fringes.
New beautiful line Colored Silk Fringes.
Plain & Fancy Border'd Linen Handkerchiefs
New Hemstitched & Initial Handkerchiefs.
New Novelties in Silk Handkerchiefs.
New Lace Caps for Infants.
New Lace Bonnets for Children.
Lace Caps and Headdresses for Old Ladies
New Spring Colors in Lisle Gloves.
New Navy Blue and Seal Brown Lisle Gloves
New Spring assortment Kid Gloves.
New Lace Tidies and Toilet Sets.
New Toilet Mats and Braided Sets.
New Stamped Goods of all kinds.

Novelties in Spring Goods Now Opening

We are now opening beautiful and new lines of Goods for every Department in EARLY SPRING GOODS, embracing all the LATEST NOVELTIES now appearing, and the unusually active and satisfactory trade we have lately enjoyed, evidently shows the high appreciation of our patrons of the SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS we offer in the BEST GOODS for the LEAST MONEY. An examination of goods and prices respectfully solicited.

Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for February, complimented as being the best number yet issued, is now out and ready for mailing.

1877 1877

$8.00

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED
TO
EIGHT DOLLARS.
Cheapest Business Paper in the State.
UNSURPASSED AS A
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL
AND
General Newspaper.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.

IN POLITICS

The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

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Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH 20, 1849.
Assets January 1, 1876 - - - $328,615.
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Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
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Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.
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CASH CAPITAL - - $175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
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"OLD RELIABLE,"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
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MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

characterized by a general languor or weakness of thewhole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, an marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.

This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.

Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pastule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blothes, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

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Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.

Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

DR. WHITTIER
FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY
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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

"MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE," 144 pages, fine illustrations; price 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Sold at office or by mail, sent securely sealed, on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

A Cure Guaranteed for
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extended city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his works. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages; private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system and means of cure. 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, a 96 page work sent under seal for 25 cts. All three books containing 460 pages sent securely sealed for 60 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1847.)

MARRIAGE SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated, with numerous engravings from life teaches all the mysteries of reproduction, and all a curious single should know of Courtship, Marriage, & Physiological Mysteries, and Revelations of Sexual system, how [illegible] all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable [illegible] who should marry, the impediments to marriage, [illegible] ture and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explain[illegible] causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the on[illegible] scientific work of the kind ever published, and [illegible] in every respect. Sent securely sealed on rece[illegible] Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North [illegible]th street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

MANHOOD RESTORED. Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 8 Nassau St., N. Y. TuThS

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. MWF

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Has Diplomas in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' practice in this city, having cured 26,600 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W[illegible], 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Gravel, Fainting, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can put it up. Ad PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after MONNDAY, December 11th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:25 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:15 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:[illegible] p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:05 a m.

Fast Line daily at 8:06 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:45 a m, Washington 9:12 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:31 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m., 2:41, 5:01, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:46 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m and 9:26 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	12:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:51 a m
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily	8:26 p m
Fast Line daily	11:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	10:26 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:26 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:41 5:5 , 7:17 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m. and 7:11 p m

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, and 11:16 p m. On Sunday 7:56 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 7:11, 11:46 a m, 3:06, 4:41, 7:31 and 9:21 p m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY

No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a m.

Uniontown Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a m and 6:01 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler, 7:11 a m.

Express, connecting for Butler, 2:31 p m.

Butler Accommodation, 9:31 a m. On Sunday 7:46 a m.

Freeport Accommodation, 4:56 p m.

Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:16 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9 11 p m.

Sharpsburg Accommodation, 8:41 p m.

Market Train for Butler, 3:51 p m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler, 9:58 a m.

Mail Train, connecting from Butler, 5:26 p m.

Butler Accommodation, 1:06 p m. On Sunday 6:56 p m.

Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a m.

Springdale Accommodation, 6:51, a m. 3:51 and 7:16 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 6:41 p m.

Sharpsburg Accommodation, 9:51 p m.

Market Train from Butler, 9:01 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette Co. Ac.	7:20 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
McKeesport Ac.	8:42 a m	Through Ex.	7:00 a m
Through Mail	9:24 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac.	11:20 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:20 p m	Uniontown Ex.	9:40 a m
Uniontown Ex.	3:55 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:05 p m	Fayette Co. Ex.	5:32 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
Through Ex.	9:45 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 p m
McKeesport Ac.	11:15 p m	Through Mail	8:30 p m
Church Train	12:45 p m	Church Train	10:05 a m
Church Train	9:21 p m	Church Train	6:45 p m

Through Express daily. Through Mail daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation Trains and Fayette County Express daily, except Sunday.

THE MOST DIRECT AND PLEASANT ROUTE TO THE EAST AND SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a m arrives at Washington 9:10 p m, Baltimore 10:30 p m, Richmond 7:05 a m, Philadelphia 3:05 a m, New York 6:35 a m.

Through Express leaving at 9:45 p m arrives at Washington 9:45 a m, Baltimore 11:10 a m, Richmond 11:00 p m, Philadelphia 6:50 p m, New York 10:15 p m.

QUICK TIME TO MOUNT PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a m, arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a m, Uniontown 11:44 a m, Mt. Pleasant 11:47 a m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p m, arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p m, Uniontown 6:45 p m, Mt. Pleasant 7:34 p m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express. Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains. Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 26, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Steubenville Ac.	7:17 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:45 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:02 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
McDonald's Ac.	11:09 a m	Dennison Ac	9:42 a m
Dennison Ac.	1:52 p m	McDonald's Ac	2:00 p m
Washington Ac	3:52 p m	Washington Ac	2:57 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:52 p m	Steubenville Ac	5:32 p m
Mansfield Ac	11:02 p m	Fast Line	7:57 p m
Fast Line	11:30 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:17 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	9:57 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Fast [illegible] leave daily. Cincinnati Express, [illegible] and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily, except Sundays. All other trains will run [illegible] Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. C. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., General Superintendent.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after December 4th, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail	[illegible]:12 a m	Atlantic Ex.	2:12 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:27 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8:32 a m	Chicago Ex.	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	3:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Ex.	1:57 p m	Cleveland Ex.	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:37 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.	7:47 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	[illegible]	Cleve & W Ex.	7:57 p m
Fast Line	11:42 p m	Erie Ex.	11:27 p m

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27 a m	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac.	12:07 p m	Enon Ac.	8:47 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:37 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	10:12 a m
Enon Ac.	2:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	3:37 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	5:22 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	5:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	6:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:37 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	10:02 p m
		Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily, except Saturday.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, January 29, 1877, trains will leave from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Ac	6:50 a m	Night Express	6:20 a m
Buffalo Express	7:40 a m	Arnold's P'k Ac	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac	10:35 a m	Soda W'ks Ac	8:50 a m
Freeport Acc	1:40 p m	Arnold's P'k Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex.	1:55 p m	Emlenton Ac	11:35 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville	3:30 p m	Soda Wks Ac	1:45 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex.	[illegible]
Soda Wks Ac	6:15 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:20 p m	Freeport Ac	7:50 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	11:10 p m	Buffalo Ex.	8:70 p m

All Trains daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:45 a m, arriving at Emlenton 1:20 p m. Returning, leaves Emlenton 3:10 p m, arriving at Pittsburgh 7:35 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connection at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

DAVID McCARGO, General Superintendent.
J. MORTON HALL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION.
For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.
Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufactures in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street
SMThs

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 8, 1877.

Quite the only item of interest to be picked up in bank circles to-day relates to oil certificates. For some time back bank officers here have been receiving letters from the oil regions which hinted in one way and another that the certificates of oil deposits are not perfectly safe investments. The object of the letters is interpreted on the one hand to be an effort of certain oil country bankers to frighten capitalists down here, and thus compel oil operators to contract their loans at the oil country banks; and on the other to be an effort of the speculators to bear the market by making moneyed men here believe the certificates unsafe, and thus compelling holders of oil to part with it at low figures; and yet again to be an effort to bull the market, thinking that those who hear the reports sent out will interpret them by contraries, as people do their dreams, and so hold their oil up to a good figure.

The nature of these certificates most persons understand. It may be described in a few words. The owner of a well, for instance, pumps a thousand barrels of oil into a tank, where it is measured. It is then turned into the pipes of one of the pipe line companies, which gives the owner a certificate of the fact that he has so much oil in the pipes or tanks of the company. These certificates are largely used as collaterals for loans. One of the objections urged against them is that one can never tell when he accepts a certificate whether or not the oil is where it is said to be, because an over issue of certificates has more than once been made. We have seen a letter from the oil country, but not of the kind just mentioned, however, which states that there are no means of verifying the reports of the companies except by gauging their tanks. This means is said not to be satisfactory, for the reason that when a measurement has been taken of one tank, the oil in it may be driven into another by the time the gauger reaches it. In this way a fraudulent return may be kept from discovery. Inquiry, however, shows that this is not correct. In the first place, all the companies take a daily register of the amount of oil on hand in the several tanks, and the measurement is made simultaneously. This measurement is necessary to an intelligent conduct of business, and would be taken if for no other reason. The best companies, and perhaps all, preserve this register, so that the quantity of oil on hand at any period back may be readily determined. There might be a chance for fraud if these records were not preserved. Moreover, the large companies at least measure also the quantity of water in the tanks, and keep a separate record of that. As a gentleman said to us to day, a tank may have ten feet of contents and eight of these be water. There might be a chance here for fraud if the contents were not properly described. A man might get a certificate for a thousand barrels of oil, and when drawn the oil might turn out to be half water, to utter a paradox. But as separate records of the contents are kept and may be seen daily, there is not much danger on the score in question.

Referring again to the letter just spoken of, we find it said that the companies are required by law to make a monthly report under oath, and that they are subject to a penalty of $500 per day for each day's delay in doing so; but the writer added that he did not know of any penalty in case of omission, evidently meaning omission of oil said by the report to be in the pipes. There may be no penalty prescribed especially for such a case, but as it would come under the head of perjury, a particular penalty for such a case is not needed. A full provision for punishment in the event is provided by common law. In addition to this, we are told that the stockholders of the company are individually liable, and those composing the best known companies are men of wealth and reputation.

Bearing upon the point in question is a decision of our Supreme Court. The facts in the case are that in July, 1874, Mr. R. L. Bishop gave to the firm of Hutchinson & Batchelder two orders for a lot of oil in the tanks of the Union Pipe Line, and accepted from them a receipt. The firm deposited the orders to the credit of their general account with the line, and thereafter continued to deposit and draw until the spring of 1875, when they became financially embarrassed. When Bishop presented his certificate and demanded his oil, he could not get it because the firm had drawn it all from the pipes to pay their debts. The defendants in the case put in the plea that they were bankers in oil, and that the case in dispute resembled that of an ordinary banker who receives moneys on deposit. The court denied the analogy, saying that money deposited with a banker becomes his property, and he may use it in his legitimate business. He may loan it out upon such security and terms as are usual with bankers. But in the case reviewed the defendants acquired no property in the oil, as it was deposited with them for storage and safe keeping only, for which they were to receive a compensation agreed upon. The decision of the court was that the parties defendant were guilty of larceny by bailee. This decision we suppose would apply to any company which should bring itself within the purview of the decision by an act similar to the one adjudged.

We may say in closing that but comparatively few oil certificates find their way down here, but such as do are accepted by some of the leading banks, and considered good collateral. Speaking of them, a bank cashier said to-day, "What would you want better than a certificate with a broad margin?" It is only proper to add, however, that other banks do not handle them, and say they do not wish to.

—In their report the directors of the Illinois Central Railway say: Up to a recent period Chicago held the control of the grain traffic. It was supposed that the cheap water communication by the lakes would debar transportation by rail during the summer. The cost of taking a bushel of grain from Chicago to New York for several successive years was from 22c to 30c per bushel. As water communication has cheapened, rates by rail have been reduced in greater ratio. Last season grain was carried by water at an average of 9½c per bushel from Chicago to New York. In face of this extremely low rate nearly one-half the grain was sent direct from local stations in Illinois to the East by railroad. Chicago has ceased, for the present at least, to be the great entrepot for the grain products of the country south and west of it.

And speaking of the difficulties which they had to contend with the directors say: But the control which the Illinois Central held for many years of the transportation of the products of Central Illinois to Chicago is seriously impaired by the number of railways traversing the center of the State in every direction. There are in actual operation, within the limits of Illinois, 7,109 miles of railroad. Twenty five different corporations, operating about 3,000 miles, are either actually in the hands of receivers, or, having failed to pay interest on their bonded debt, are at the mercy of their creditors, and liable to be placed in the hands of receivers at any time. Our chief difficulty is in dealing with these bankrupt roads. We are urged to purchase or lease several of these roads, which can be done upon terms far below their actual cost; in some instances at 50 per cent. of their bonded debt.

—Mr. W. L. Fawcett, of Chicago, in recently published volume present a diagram showing the annual production of gold, the annual production of silver, and the annual consumption of gold in the arts for fifty years—1825-1876. It is a novel method of presenting a financial question, but very effective. It shows to the eye: 1. That the production of silver was a little less than $40,000,000 in 1825; that it remained about the same until 1848, and that from that time it gradually, though not regularly, rose to $70,000,000 last year. 2. That the production of gold was $10,000,000 in 1825; that it rose to $13,000,000 in 1825, to $26,000,000 in 1831; that it continued at about $30,000,000 until 1847, rose to $43,000,000 in 1848, to $93,000,000 in 1850, to $120,000,000 in 1851, and $193,000,000 in 1852; that it fell to $160,000,000 in 1853, to $150,000,000 in 1857, to $131,000,000 in 1867, and to $87,000,000 in 1874, and that it rose to $100,000,000 in 1876. But the most interesting feature of the diagram is that relating to the consumption of gold in the arts. Commencing at $20,000,000 in 1838, it remained at that figure until 1846, when it rose to $28,000,000, and to $30,000,000 in 1848. From that time it rose in steady gradation until it reached $110,000,000 in 1873. From this point there has been a slight decline, doubtless owing to the "hard times." Of course, if the diagram proves anything, it demonstrates that the world's stock of gold for use as money is decreasing, since, while the line of production has steadily fallen from the highest point—1863—the line of consumption, in the arts, has as steadily risen, until the one crosses the other in 1872, when the entire product was consumed, leaving nothing for coinage.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	45¾
Reading	....	....	14⅛
United Cos. of N J	138¾	139	....
P'gh, Tit'le & Buffalo	7½	7⅝	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	47
Central Transportation	38	....	....
Empire Transportation	....	....	50
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	105	....	....
P., C. & St. L. 7's	80	81	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 105⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $227,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $253,000. Clearings $28,000,000. Sterling firm at 485@486½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 105⅝, with sales during the day at 105¾. Carrying rates 2@3½ per cent. Loans also made flat. Silver at London 57 pence per ounce; here bar silver is 130¼ per ounce in greenbacks and 123 in gold; silver coin ½ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities quiet. Stocks irregular but in the main lower with the chief decline in Northwestern, Western Union and Lake Shore. There is a discrepancy between some of the ports on steamer freights of wheat shipped on through bills of lading from the West, and to remedy this the freight agents of the different lines were in session in this city to-day. A sharp decline in some of the Granger stocks formed a prominent feature in the market in late dealings. A further decline in Western Union caused large amounts of the stock to change hands. Northwestern common declined to 33¼ and preferred to 51¾, a fall of 2 and 3 per cent. respectively as compared with last evening's closing prices. New Jersey Central, which closed last night at 23⅝, opened at 21½ and closed at 21⅝. This weakness was caused by the unfavorable exhibit made yesterday of the company's finance, and by the talk of a receiver being revived. Transactions 163,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 6,500 St. Paul, 3,600 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 8,600 Michigan Central, 22,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 13,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	71⅛
Quicksilver	15
Do preferred	21
Pacific Mail	24⅜
Mariposa	4¼
Do preferred	4½
Adams Express	104¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	83½
American Ex.	57
United States Ex.	50¾
New York Central	101⅛
Erie	8⅜
Do preferred	18
Harlem	140
Do. preferred	136
Michigan Central	45
Panama	122
Lake Shore	53
Illinois Central	52⅞
Cleve. and Pitts.	92½
Northwestern	35
Do. preferred	57½
C., C., C. & I.	30

N. J. Central	22
St. Paul	18¾
Do. preferred	49⅛
Rock Island	101¼
Toledo & Wabash	7½
Ft. Wayne	101
Terre Haute	3½
Do. preferred	14
Chicago & Alton	101¼
Do. preferred	111
Ohio & Mississippi	6⅝
Del. & Lack.	69
A. & P. Tel. Co.	15½
Missouri Pacific	102
Indiana Central	2⅝
Bur. & Quincy	116¾
Hannibal & St Joe	11⅞
Union Pac. stock	66½
Central Pac. bds.	107½
Union Pac. bds.	104½
Do. land grants	102¾
Do. S. F. bonds	96

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	114
5-20's, 1865	108⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	110⅛
5-20's, 1867	113
5-20's, 1868	116½
New 5's	110¾
New 4½'s	107⅝
10-40's, registered	110¾
10-40's, coupons	114⅞
Currency 6's	123⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¼
Tennessee, new	42¼
Virginia, new	30
Virginia, old	30
Missouri 6's	106¾

LONDON, February 8, 5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day is £161,000. The bullion in the bank decreased £273,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 46 per cent. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1½@1⅝ per cent, being ½@¾ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 95 11-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105⅝; do 1867, 109¾; 10 40's, 110¾; new 5's, 107⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 9¼; preferred 20.

PARIS, February 8.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 26,292,000 francs the past week. Rentes 106 francs 77½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 8.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 8, 1877.

We have had a fine day and streets in good order, and in consequence, in part, at least, an active trade in nearly all departments of the general markets. We found few houses which were not busy, and all were satisfied with the condition of business in view of the season. Pretty large receipts of different articles are coming in by water, there having come in to-day 118 hogsheads of sugar, 820 barrels of molasses, 89 barrels of rice and 300 barrels of flour.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.	1,390
Oats, bush.	150
Corn, bush.	2,638
Barley, bush.	1,080
Wheat, bush	895
Cheese, bxs.	65
Butter, pkgs.	118
Apples, bbls.	370
Potatoes, bush.	3,577
Hay, bales	300

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is not greatly different from what it was yesterday. The only changes we have to make are in corn and barley which are lower, and oats, which are a little higher. Wheat continues firm at our quotations and barley and rye are very dull. The following are the ruling quotations: Prime red wheat $1 48@1 52 ₩ bushel; prime amber $1 48@1 50; prime white $1 48@1 53. Corn—Ear on wharf 50c; on track 53@54c ₩ bushel; prime shelled 51@52c. Oats—Prime white 40@41c ₩ bushel; mixed 36@38c. Rye 73@75c ₩ bushel. Barley 85c ₩ bushel for choice; 70@75c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 70c.

FLOUR—Is firm and unchanged, and the market fairly active. We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber do $8 00; prime red wheat flour $8 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; Graham flour $6 75@7 25; cornmeal 60@65c per bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 per barrel; keg $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 75@5 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is firm at the following quotations: Bran $17 00@19 00 ₩ ton seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@25 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The market remains dull, and abundantly supplied. We quote: No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2. timothy $12 00@13 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@11 00; mixed $3 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market was moderately good, but without important events. Butter, eggs and potatoes are coming in freely and are lower. The other articles below remain unchanged, the demand for them generally being very slow.

APPLES—Continue plenty, and in moderate demand at $1 50@1 75 ₩ barrel for the best; lower grades 90c@$1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Going slowly, and quoted at 35@38c ₩ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@33c ₩ ℔.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25, according to quality, for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Choice hurl 6½@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5¼@5½c; medium green 4½@4¾c; red topped 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at 3@3½c, as to quality.

HOPS—Dull and lower. We quote at 28@32c ₩ ℔ for new crop.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 9c ₩ ℔.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Still scarce and quoted at $1 00@4 25 ₩ barrel.

HONEY—California comb 20@22c ₩ ℔; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $9 00@10 00 ₩ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—Market slow and supply sufficient. We quote $3 50@4 00, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 4@5c ₩ ℔ for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; dried peaches 13c; evaporated peaches 15@20@35c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is moderate for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Fresh butter coming in freely. There is little demand for packed. We quote: Choice solid packed 15@17c per ℔; do roll 21@22c; choice dairy rolls 23@24c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In fair demand at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14¼@14½c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15¼@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

SEEDS—Not much doing yet. The rates at the store are: Cloverseed $8 50@9 00 ₩ bushel of 62 ℔s; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Fresh are quite plenty and lower. We quote fresh at 25@26c ₩ dozen and pickled at 21@23c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₩ ℔ at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₩ ℔ at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Supply light and quoted at 7½c ₩ ℔.

POULTRY—A light supply and a light demand. We quote nominally. Dressed chickens 12½@13c. We quote live turkeys at 75c@$1 00 each; dressed 12½@13c ₩ ℔. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ₩ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₩ pair; dressed, 12½@13½c ₩ ℔. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₩ ℔.

POTATOES—With the increased supply prices have declined. We quote: $1 05 ₩ bushel on track and $1 15@1 20 at store. A few sweets are in market and quoted at $3 50@5 50 ₩ barrel, as to quality and kind.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@19c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14c for best city make; wine vinegar 26c.

WOOL—Nothing doing. Common fleece, ₩ ℔, 33c; ¼ to full blood, ₩ ℔, 33@37c; combing, ₩ ℔, 40c; tub-washed, ₩ ℔, 38c; city pullings, ₩ ℔, 25@30c; unwashed, ₩ ℔, 18@20c.

Groceries.

There was nothing new in the grocery line, the trade being fair, and prices unchanged and firm on all leading articles.

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	25½c
Choice Rio	24½c
Prime Rio	23½c
Good Rio	21 c
Ordinary Rio	20 c
Java	29 c
Roasted Coffees.	
Rio, in papers	27 @28 c
2d grades do.	25 @26 c
Rio, in bulk	24½@27½c
Java, in p'rs	32 @36 c
Java, in bulk	30½@35 c
Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00
Gunpowder	35c@ 90
Imperial	30c@ 90
Japan	25c@ 85
Oolong	25c@ 85
Fancy do	1 00
Souchong	28 @75 c
Spices (whole)	
Cloves	50 c
Allspice	18 c
Cassia	30@ 31c
Nutmegs	$1 15
Pepper	18 c
Soaps.	
Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 20
S. S. Star ₩ box	5 75
Babbitt's best, ₩bx	6 75
Gold do	6 25
Extra olive do	3 80
Do. N. Y. City ₩ ℔.	9 c
German mottled do	6½c
California, ₩ box	$4 20

Sugars.	₩ ℔.
Standard A	11½c
Standard B	11⅛c
Do. extra C	11⅜c
Extra C—yel 10	@10⅝c
C—yellow	9¾@10 c
Franklin, B.	10¼@10⅝c
New Orleans	8¼@10 c
Cut Loaf	12¾c
Crushed	12½c
Powdered	12½c
Granulated	12⅝c
Molasses.	₩ gall.
Str'y en. N. O.	60c
Prime	55c
Syrups.	
Ex. white drips	60@65c
Sugar drips	55c
Lower grades	25@45c
Starch.	₩ ℔.
Pearl	3½@3¾c
Silver gloss	9¼c
Corn	7¾@10¼c
Chicago gloss	8 c
Chicago corn	8½c
Rice.	
Choice Car'la	6¾@7 c
Louisiana	5½@6½c
Soda.	
Bi-carb, in kgs.	4½@5 c
Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6½c
Candles.	
Star, full w't	16 c
Stearine	11@13 c
Mould	11½c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00
Extra No 2 large	15 00
No. 2 medium	12 50
Large No. 3	12 00
No. 3 medium	9 00
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 75
Lake Trout, do	4 50

	Per bbl.
Round herring	$6 00
Split Labrador do.	8 00
Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Lake Herring, do.	2 50
L'ge Georges codfish, ₩ ℔.	6
Medium Georges	5½
Halibut, ₩ ℔.	12½
No. 1 Herring, ₩ bx	35
Scaled herring, do	40

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₩ dozen, $1 50@2 25; raspberries do $1 85; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do, $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per dozen, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; corn do, $1 75@2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 25; half bbls, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layer raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 40; mat raisins $5 00 ₩ mat; Valentias, new, 9½c ₩ ℔; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₩ ℔. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes, old, 6c; new, 7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do princess 37c; do Jordan 55c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@15c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ₩ box, $4 50. Oranges—Messina $3 50 ₩ box; Florida $3 50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₩ hundred.

Provisions.

The market continues good and prices firm as given. We have no changes to record except in lard, which we advance ¼c per pound all round.

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₩ ℔ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon was steady, and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ½ bbls 12¼c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¼c; ½ bbls 12¾c; 20-℔ pails 13¼c; 3-℔ tin pails 14¾c; 5-℔ do, 14¼c; 6-℔ do, 14¾c; 3-℔ caddies, 14¾c; 5-℔ do, 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00@1 05 per gallon; extra 90@95c; No. 1 78@80c; No. 2. 65@68c; miners' white winter 65c; miners' yellow winter 60c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 98c per gallon; extra 95c; No. 1, do 80c; No. 2 65c; white winter miners' oil 66c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand and quoted at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8¼c per pound; country do 7½c per pound; rough 5½c per pound.

Petroleum.

February 8.—We have nothing new to note in regard to the refined market. The demand was local; for shipment there was no inquiry; the rates by the car load were 22c. At New York refiners are still asking 26⅝c. The offers to sell from second hands at 22c fail to induce buyers to take hold; in fact, just now there is no market. Cases are held at 30@31½c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia dullness was the ruling feature of the market. In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal figures from first hands—26⅝c; lots from second hands are freely offered at 22c, a large difference.

OIL BARRELS—Market dull and lower: city made offered at $1 20@1 25; country do $1 00@1 05.

PARKER, February 8, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been considerably excited and prices still further depressed to-day, declining 15c. The report from Bullion run that the Galloway well was flowing caused a semi-panic and heavy sales. Conduit and United opened at $3 02½, declined to $2 97½, where it steadied for some time, then on the report above mentioned a further decline to $2 86½ took place. From this point it rallied up to $2 88½, then back to $2 87½, the present quotation. No transactions in Union. Shipment neglected; nominally $3 00@3 10. Shipments from the lower district for February 7th, 11,755 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 8, closing 7.—This market is still wholly nominal. The offerings to sell from second hands at much under the prices held by refiners fail to induce trade. Refined from second hands is offered in small lots at 22c. The following are the asking rates for New York delivery: crude in bulk 12c; in barrels 15½c; city naptha 14c in shipping order; refined in barrels 26⅝c for spot; cases 30@31½c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 26⅝c from refiners' hands and 22c for small lots in second hands.

OIL CITY, February 8.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: Opening at about $3 13¾ the market declined gradually until $3 10 was reached and didn't stop there. Late in the afternoon alarming news was received from Bullion run to the effect that Nesbett well No. 2 commenced flowing 700 barrels a day and the market tumbled quickly to $3 02½. Just before the close it braced up and final sales of the day were made at $3 03½@3 03¾. Shipment continues dull with no buyers in the market; the only sales we learned of to-day were 48 cars to New York parties at $3 25. Sales 56,000 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Market dull; crude 11⅝c; standard white 26⅝c; cases 30c.

PARKER, February 8.—United weak at $3 02½; shipment about $3 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 8.—Market weak at $3 20.

OIL CITY, February 8.—Market quiet but steady; United at wells $3 03½; shipment not quotable.

ROUSEVILLE, February 8.—Market quiet and weak; no business; held about $3 10.

TIDIOUTE, February 8.—Market quiet; sales at $3 20.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 8.—Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 11⅝c; refined 26⅝c; resales 22c; city naptha 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Petroleum inactive; crude in barrels 15¼c; refined 26⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Refined petroleum 16@17d; spirits do 10½d.

LONDON, February 8.—Spirits petroleum 11½d.

ANTWERP, February 8.—Refined petroleum 47 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	406
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	1,527

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 18@2 30 ₩ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 18c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 35c; do 2½ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 24c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 22c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₩ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—The advance in belting recently made and reported is maintained. The market is without any special features. The price list is as follows:

	Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 9
1½ inch wide	15
2 inches wide	21
2½ inches wide	27
3 inches wide	33
3½ inches wide	39
4 inches wide	45
4½ inches wide	51

	Per foot.
5 inches wide	$ 57
5½ inches wide	63
6 inches wide	69
7 inches wide	81
8 inches wide	93
10 inches wide	1 17
12 inches wide	1 41
14 inches wide	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

LEATHER AND HIDES—There has been a noticeable falling off in the demand for leather recently, and sales are restricted to immediate wants. Oak, rough, leather and No. 1 finished harness is in light supply. Of other kinds the supply equals the demand. Our quotations are without material change. The quotations on hides are unchanged.

Leather.

Oak sole, country ₩ ℔	$ 33@ 34
Oak sole, city	36@ 37
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy	28@ 31
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid	28@ 30
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy	28@ 29
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid	28@ 29
Red sole, good damaged	25@ 27
Oak, rough	24@ 26
Harness, city oak	36@ 38
Harness, country	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₩ foot	13@ 17
Fair skirting ₩ ℔	37@ 40
Fair bridle and line, ₩ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather ₩ ℔	39@ 42
Finished calf	90@$1 20
Finished upper, ₩ foot	16@ 20
Finished kips ₩ ℔	60@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows	8 @ 8½
Green salted steers, light	8 @ 8½
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9½
Green salted calf	12 @13
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

BROOMS—The market is particularly active, the demand upon manufacturers in some instances exceeding the supply. Below we give the new card prices:

No. 3 hurl, plain handles, red corn	$1 50
No. 4 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 15
No. 5 hurl, varnished hand's, red corn	2 40
No. 1 hurl, plain handles, green corn	1 65
No. 2 hurl, plain handles, green corn	1 90
No. 3 hurl, painted hd's, brace finish	2 25
No. 4 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	2 50
No. 5 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	2 75
No. 6 hurl, painted hdls, velvet finish	3 00
No. 3 carpet, velvet finish	3 25
No. 4 carpet, velvet finish	3 50
No. 5 carpet, velvet finish	3 75
No. 3 parlor, extra fine	3 75
No. 4 parlor, extra fine	4 00
Hotel brooms	3 50@5 00
Toy brooms, plain finish	1 25@1 50
Toy brooms, velvet finish	1 50@1 75
Whisks, plain finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 50
Whisks velvet finish, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 50@1 75

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices as follows: Water crackers 7c; sugar crackers 10c; butter crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; extra Boston 10c; extra sodas 10c; ginger snaps 13c; lemon biscuit 12c. Trenton hard made crackers 9c per pound.

HEMP—The demand is slow at $123 00@125 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 70c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 33c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 23@24c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 22@25c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 15@16c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 50; axle grease, ₩ gross, $10 00; rolling mill grease, ₩ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 77c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c straits oil, for tanners, 50@60c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2¾c ₩ ℔; and woolen ¼@½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 75 ₩ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $4 50.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. No 1 sells in car lots at $1 00 per barrel. We quote jobbing prices at $1 15 ₩ bbl. for No. 1; $1 25 for extra do; $1 40 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 00@2 10 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $3 25@3 50 ₩ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet and unchanged, the following prices having been adopted without alteration:

No. 1 tubs ₩ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₩ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₩ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ₩ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ₩ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ₩ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₩ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ₩ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₩ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ₩ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manila, 10@11c ₩ ℔; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ₩ 1,000; do (⅛-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 ℔), $1 80 ₩ 1,000; 3 ℔s do, $2 70; 5 ℔s do, $3 70; 10 ℔s do, $6 00; 16 ℔s do, $9 50; 20 ℔s do, $10 50.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Manilla rope ¼ inch diameter and upwards, 15½c ₩ ℔; ⅜ inches and upwards, 15⅝c; ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter, 16½c; tarred rope and lath yarn 14¾c; hay, stave and leather twine 14¾. Oil well drilling cables. Hawser laid 15½c ₩ ℔; hawser laid bolt rope yarns 16½c; sand pump rope 15½c. Sisal rope ½ inch diameter and upwards 11½c ₩ ℔; ⅜ inch and upwards, 12½c; ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter 12½c; hay, spoke and leather twine 11½c; lath yarn 11½c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.	
Acetic ....℔	12 @ 18
Citric ....℔	90 @ 95
Oxalic ....℔	18 @ 20
Sulphuric ℔	2¾@ 4½
Tartaric ...℔	57 @ 60
Alcohol, gal	2 18 @ 2 30
Aloes.	
Cape ......℔	20 @ 22
Socot ....℔	65 @ 75
Am Carb..℔	20 @ 21
Aqua ......℔	7 @ 11
Annotta..℔	45 @ 50
—Ashes.	
Soda .....℔	4 @ 5
Bal Copa.℔	65 @ 70
Bayrum, gal	2 75 @ 3 50
Bark.	
Cassia ......℔	27 @ 30
Cinch red ℔	1 30 @ 1 40
" pale.℔	70 @ 80
" com.℔	20 @ 40
Black Lead.	
American ℔	4 @ 6
East Ind..℔	11 @ 12
German ..℔	6 @ 8
Blue mass ℔	55 @ 60
Blue vitr. ℔	10 @ 11½
Borax ref ℔	13 @ 15
Brim roll. ℔	4 @ 5½
—Flor sul. ℔	6 @ 8
Calomel A ℔	85 @ 90
—English. ℔	2 00 @ 2 10
Camp ref. ℔	39 @ 40

Mag cal ... ℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb .... ℔	@ 45
Manna SF ℔	@ 85
Morph sul oz	5 25 @ 5 50
Nut No 1. ℔	1 05 @ 1 15
Oil.	
Anise	2 90 @ 3 40
Bergamot ℔	4 88 @ 5 38
—Castor .. ℔	15 @ 20
—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 20
—Clores... ℔	3 70 @ 4 00
Cod liv, gal	2 25 @ 2 50
Lemon.....℔	4 40 @ 4 80
Linseed, raw	65 @ 68
Linseed, bl'd	70 @ 73
Neats F, gal	80 @ 1 15
Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz	5 00 @10 00
—pints, doz	2 50 @ 3 50
Origan......℔	54 @ 60
Pepper't..℔	4 50 @ 4 80
Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras..℔	78 @ 88
Sperm....gal	2 10 @ 2 30
Tanners..gal	55 @ 60
Whale ...gal	80 @ 85
Wintg'n..℔	3 75 @ 4 25
Opium Ty ℔	7 35 @ 7 50
Pl Paris. bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Potass.	
Bichrom. ℔	22 @ 24
Chlorate.. ℔	28 @ 36
Iodide.... ℔	2 75 @ 2 85
Putty..... ℔	3 @ 4

Canthar's ℔	1 60
Cham Germ	35 @ 40
—Roman .. ℔	80 @ 1 00
Chlorof'm ℔	1 00 @ 1 10
Cloves .... ℔	50 @ 55
Cochineal ℔	90 @ 95
Conlye, cses	5 25 @ 5 75
Copperas. ℔	2 @ 3
Cr'm Tar. ℔	42 @ 44
Cubebs ... ℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear.. ℔	25 @ 35
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12
Ex Nit sp's ℔	38 @ 46
—Sulph... ℔	70 @ 75
Ext Logw'd ℔	@ 13
—Lic Calab ℔	38 @ 40
—Italian... ℔	25 @ 30
—Sicily... ℔	@ 25
Fustic ...℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep ℔	@ 25
Gum.	
Arabic sts ℔	25 @ 28
" White ℔	40 @ 50
Myrrh T'k ℔	55 @ 60
Shellac ... ℔	40 @ 50
Trag s'rts ℔	40 @ 50
" Flake ℔	1 00 @ 1 20
Hoffm's A ℔	@ 49
Indigo Mad ℔	1 10 @ 1 20
—Span fl't ℔	1 15 @ 1 25
Iodine res ℔	3 50 @ 3 88
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9
Logwood. ℔	2¾@ 3¼
Mace ...... ℔	1 30 @ 1 35
Madder.. ℔	14 @ 17

Quin sulp oz	3 10 @ 3 25
Rosin ... bbl	4 50 @ 4 75
Root.	
Gentian... ℔	@ 12
Ginger E I ℔	14 @ 16
" Jamca ℔	@ 24
Ipec pow. ℔	@ 1 65
Jalap pow ℔	@ 75
Liquorice ℔	12 @ 14
Rhub E I. ℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Sars Hon. ℔	@ 40
Senega.... ℔	1 15 @ 1 20
Valeri En ℔	35 @ 40
" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo ℔	16 @ 18
—Epsom.. ℔	3 @ 5
—Soda.... ℔	2¼@ 3½
Seed.	
Canary ... ℔	6¾@ 8
Hemp ..... ℔	6½@ 8
Cardamn. ℔	2 50 @ 2 88
Mustard .. ℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al. ℔	30 @ 32
" E In. ℔	24 @ 26
Soda.	
Bi Carb.. ℔	4½@ 5½
Soap Cast ℔	11 @ 14
—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Sugar L'd ℔	26 @ 28
Turp sps gal	51 @ 56
Varnish.	
Copal ... gal	1 00 @ 1 40
Japan ... gal	65 @ 1 25
Damar .. gal	1 35 @ 1 60
Ven Red.. ℔	2½@ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifer—50 cases at	₩ case	$5 50
Less quantity	₩ case	6 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₩ case	5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₩ case	5 00
Less quantity	₩ case	5 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	4 @4½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	4½@4¾c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	2¼@2½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2½c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₩ ℔	2 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2¼@2⅜c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₩ ℔	5¼@5¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	6 @6½c
Copperas—20 bbls	₩ ℔	1½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₩ ℔	3¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	4 c
Sulphuric acid	₩ ℔	2½c
Muriatic acid	₩ ℔	4½c
Nitric acid	₩ ℔	15 c
Chloride calcium	₩ ℔	2½c
Pure alumina	₩ ℔	10 c
Lump alum	₩ ℔	3½@3¾c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—At a recent meeting of Western white lead manufacturers, held at Cincinnati; prices were advanced, and if linseed oil and pig lead continue advancing, dealers may look for still higher prices:

	Per ℔.
Strictly pure lead, assorted kegs in ton lots or upward	9½c
Less than ten lots	10 c
25 ℔ tin pails, 100 ℔ cases	10 c
12½ ℔ tin pails, 100 ℔ cases	10½c
White lead, dry casks	9½c
Fancy brands in tin	7 @ 8 c
White lead dry (stric'y pure) inkegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Viellie Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @ 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	52 @54 c

Dry Goods.

Business with manufactures and commission men has been very active since our last report and quotations have advanced on several makes of prints and bleached goods, with a very firm market for all staple goods:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8½
Eagle No. 1	36	8½
Idaho	36	8
Magnolia	36	7
Avondale	36	5¾
Conestoga A	39	6
Conestoga	10-4	25
Chippews C	28	4½
Harrisburg	4-4	7½
Newbury	36	7
Laconia E	36	7
Laconia B	36	7½
Laconia O	40	8
Laconia	9-4	22½
Laconia	10-4	25
Waltham	46	11½
Lawrence L L	4-4	7

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	27	6
Suffolk L	36	6¼
Fairmount	36	7¾
Red Bank	36	7½
Rochdale	36	8
Blackstone	36	9¾
White Rock	36	10
Pocahontas	36	9½
Hill	36	10
Lonsdale	36	11½
Lonsdale Cam.	36	14
Fruit of Loom	36	11½
Bay Mill	36	11½
Davol	36	11½
Wamsutta	36	13
Cabat	42	11
Pepperell	9-4	25
Pepperell	10-4	27½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9½
Glasgow	8½
Renfrew dress sty's	10½
Berkshire	8
Eagle	7½
Plunkett's	9

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	7½
Merrimac	7
Anchor	7
Oriental	7
Sprague's	7
American	7
Allen	6½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7½
Hamilton fa'cy	7½
Garner fancy	7
Richmond	7½
Merrimac	7½
American fancy	8
Southbridge	7½
Oriental fancy	8
Cocheco fancy	8
Hartel	8
Berlin solid	7½
Simpson's black	7½
" fast black	7½
" mourning	8

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20
3-4 Corded Alpacas	20
3-4 Pacific Twills	18
3-4 Polo Cloth	20
3-4 Arabians	22½
6-4 Alpacas GI	20
6-4 Alpacas X	22½
3-4 Man'r Cach're	20
3-4 Pacific do	20
6-4 Pacific do	32½
6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8
Hamilton Stout	11½
New Market O	8½
Arlington A	9
Franklin A	9½
Nashua A	9½
Nashua XX	14
Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9
Tremont P	10
Tremont A	12
Tremont Y	13½
Lawrence AX	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	22
Cot'n bat	10@12½@16@18
Colored carp't ch'n, fine	28
Cotton twine	22

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9
Conestoga A A	7-8	10
Conestoga C T	4-4	13½
" gold m'dl	4-4	15
" prem. A	4-4	18
Thorndike	7-8	10
Portsmouth	7-8	15
Portsmouth	4-4	21
Whittaker	7-8	23
Whittaker	4-4	28

NEW YORK, February 8.—Business continued fairly active with commission houses and package jobbers, but the piece trade was quiet. Cotton goods remain firm and in light supply. Fancy and shirting prints in steady demand and firm. Dress goods more active. Men's wear woolens in fair request. Kentucky jeans fairly active and firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 8, 1877.

The receipts of all kinds of stock at East Liberty to-day were light, and the market not materially changed from the condition of yesterday.

CATTLE.

The receipts were very light since yesterday, and buyers a little strengthened in their views, and would have made a few purchases of the best grades at a slight advance over yesterday, but there were none on the market for sale, what there were being through shipments.

HOGS.

Receipts also light and those of good quality and weight in demand and about 10c advance over yesterday. We would caution dealers to not make purchases in the country expecting a permanent advance. Judging the future by the past the advances only occur when the supply at this point is short of the demand.

SHEEP.

Very few were on the market. Prospects were good for the first of the week.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 8.—Beeves—Receipts 1,620 head, making 3,950 head for three days, against 4,560 head for the same time last week. Prices the same as yesterday with a little more activity to the trade.

Sheep—Receipts 3,100 head, making 7,060 head for three days, against 6,220 head for the same time last week. Prices a fraction higher; ordinary to very good sheep $4 87½@6 62½; prime and extra $6 75@7 12½; latter for a couple of carloads of State sheep medium wool, 116 ℔s, inside price for coarse Illinois sheep, 95 ℔s.

Swine—Receipts 1,720 head, making 8,960 head for three days, against 8,100 head for the same time last week. Four carloads sold alive at $6 70.

BUFFALO, February 8.—Cattle—Receipts 510 head; total for the week 5,882 head. No market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments: 21 car loads held for shipment will leave the yards bare of stock.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 800 head; total for the week 10,800 head. Market slow; sales of only one car Western sheep, 88 ℔s, at $4 70; 2 cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 7,650 head, against 6,000 head for the same time last week. Market more active at low prices; the supply is in excess of the demand; sales of 3 cars of fair to good Yorkers at $6 00@6 15; 4 cars fair to choice heavy at $6 15@6 75, mainly $6 50; 8 cars of light and 3 of heavy unsold.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Cattle—Receipts 5,600 head. Shipments 3,000 head. Market active, steady and firm; cows $3 20@3 50; common to good stock steers $2 75@3 80; feeders $3 95@4 10; choice to extra prime shipping $5 00@5 60.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. Shipments 2,400 head. Market weak and 5@10c lower, except for heaviest; light $5 95@6 10; rough to good heavy $6 00@6 40; good to choice heavy shipping $6 50@6 75; extra assorted $6 90.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market steady; sales at $2 45@2 80.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Hogs better; packing $5 75@6 10; extra heavy $6 15@6 25.

Cattle—Strong and active; choice to fancy steers $5 55@6 00; good to prime $4 60@5 12½; light $4 00@4 25.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Hogs steady; common $5 25@5 65; fair to good light $5 75@6 10; packing $6 25@6 45; heavy butchers' $6 50@6 70.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 8.—Hogs steady at $5 70@6 00. Receipts 1,200 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Flour generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher. Wheat active, firm and higher and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 30½ cash; sales at $1 30¾@1 32⅛ March; closed at $1 31 March; $1 32¼ April; No. 3 $1 18@1 20; rejected $1 02. Corn active but a shade lower; 42¼c asked cash and March; 46c May; rejected 39¼c. Oats quiet but firm; 36c cash; 36¼c March; 36⅝c April. Rye quiet at 73@70½c. Barley dull at 61@62½c. Pork steady and in good demand; $16 25 cash; $16 27½@16 30 March; $16 47@16 50 April. Lard dull; 11.67½c cash; 11.10@11½c March; 11.22½@11¼c April. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 7¼c; short rib 8¾c; short clear 8⅞c. Dressed hogs—Choice $7 25. Whisky irregular; sales at $1 05@1 06; closed at $1 05½.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was firmer; $1 31⅛ March; $1 33⅛ April. Corn easier; 42@42½c March. Oats nominal. Pork easier; $16 27½ March. Lard easier; 11.05c March.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Flour—Little more doing; receipts 11,000 barrels; prices unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat rather more steady with a limited export and milling inquiry; receipts 3,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Rye quiet; Western 82@85c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada $1 08@1 10; No. 2 $1 00. Malt steady. Corn in light demand and lower; receipts 59,000 bushels; unmerchantable 56@57c; No. 2 ungraded 56½@59c; new, on steamer, mixed, 58c. Oats firm; receipts 14,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 39@54c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 17½@17¾c, gold. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9⅝c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 40@58c. Rice in moderate demand. Tallow 8@8⅛c. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady at 43@43½c. Eggs—Western 20@25c. Pork quiet but steady at $17 00@17 25. Beef firm. Middles—Western long clear 8¾c; do city 9½c. Dressed hogs—Western $7 25@7 37½. Lard opened stronger; afterwards scarcely so firm; prime steam 11.35c. Butter heavy at 12@30c. Cheese firm at 7@14½c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 07½@1 08.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Cotton unchanged. Flour active and strong but not higher. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 red fall $1 54 cash; $1 57@1 57⅜ March; No. 3 fall $1 48¾ bid cash; $1 50@1 51½ March. Corn dull; 38⅝c cash; 40½c March. Oats quiet at 35@35½c. Rye inactive at 68c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork lower at $16 50@16 75, latter for job lots; $16 65 bid March. Bulkmeats active for car lots at 6@6¼@8½@8¾c; clear rib and clear 8⅝@8⅞c March. Bacon firm at 7¼@9¼@9¾c. Lard held higher; 11c asked; 10⅝c bid cash; 10⅞c bid March.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firmer; red $1 40@1 50. Corn in good demand at 41@44c. Oats strong and higher at 36@41c. Rye firm at 79@80c. Barley inactive; good to prime fall 60@85. Pork firm at $16 80 seller February. Lard quiet; steam 11¾@11c; kettle 11½@11¾c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders dull at 6¼@6⅜c; short rib 8.70@8⅞c; short clear 9c. Bacon dull at 7½@9⅝@9¾@9⅞@10c. Whisky dull and drooping at $1 05. Butter firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Flour dull; superfine $5 87½; extra $5 75; Minnesota $7 25@7 35½. Wheat in limited demand and light supply; red $1 50; amber $1 53@1 55; white $1 55@1 60. Rye less active; Pennsylvania 75c on track; 80c f. o. b. Corn steady; yellow 56c; white 55½c on sailer; 56@56½c f. o. b.; on steamer 54½c. Oats firm; white 39@42c; unsound and mixed 37@37½c. Whisky—Western $1 09.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn fairly active Western mixed 56c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye firm at 70@72c. Cloverseed 15½@16½c per ℔. Provisions unchanged. Butter dull but steady; Western 22@28c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 09.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Cotton firm but not quotably higher. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1 50; white $1 50. Corn steady; white 43c; mixed 41c. Rye quiet at 80c. Pork steady at $17 00@17 50. Bacon dull at 7¼@9¾@10c. Lard dull at 12@13½c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 03.

TOLEDO, February 8.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 49; seller March $1 51; No. 2 amber $1 35; No. 1 white Michigan $1 55; No. 3 red $1 35; rejected $1 11½. Corn quiet; high mixed 45c; No. 2, spot, 44⅝c; rejected 44½c. Oats firm; No. 2 35½c; white 41½c; rejected 31c.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 42½; No. 2 $1 34; No. 3 $1 25. Corn steady; No. 2 45. Oats firm; No. 2 34c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1 71½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, February, 76½c; No. 3 36½c.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—California white wheat average 10s 5d@10s 8d; do club 10s 8d@11s 2d; red Western spring 10s@10s 9d; winter 11s 8d@11s. Flour 23@25⅛s. Corn 25¾@26s. Oats 3@3½s. Barley 3⅛s. Pork 67⅛s.

BOSTON, February 8.—Flour unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 62¼@65c. Oats dull; No. 1 white 55@56c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 51@54c; rejected 42@46c.

OSWEGO, February 8.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 59; No. 2 do $1 53; No. 1 white Michigan $1 62; extra white Michigan $1 68.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton firm at 12¾@12⅞c. Futures closed firm; March 12 15-16@12 31-32c; April 13⅛c; May 13 9-16c; June 13 15-32c.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Cotton dull at 6⅝@6 13-16d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,100 American.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Labrador	February 10	Havre.
Adriatic	February 10	Liverpool.
Bolivia	February 10	Glasgow.
Italia	February 10	London.
Rhein	February 10	Bremen.
Hindoo	February 10	Hull.
Dakota	February 13	Liverpool.
Parthia	February 14	Liverpool.
Gellert	February 15	Hamburg.
W. A. Scholten	February 15	Rotterdam.
City of Richmond	February 17	Liverpool.
Alsatia	February 17	Glasgow.
Oder	February 17	Bremen.
City of Chester	February 17	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 20	Liverpool.
China	February 21	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	February 22	Glasgow.
Pomerania	February 22	Hamburg.
Brittanic	February 24	Liverpool.
Idaho	February 27	Liverpool.
Batavia	February 28	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Vaderland	February 15	Antwerp.
Indiana	February 14	Liverpool.
Illinois	February 22	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Olympus	February 13	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 20	Liverpool.
Marathon	February 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 8, 1877.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR † Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	21	2	†0	11	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati	31	7	†0	11	N. E.	Fair.
Davenport	..	..	..	..	N.	Fair.
Keokuk	8	11	—0	1	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	11	2	†0	8	N. E.	Clear.
Memphis	16	5	—1	1	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	10	0	†0	8	N. E.	Clear.
Omaha	..	..	..	..	N.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	7	9	—0	11	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	12	11	†0	1	W.	Fair.
St. Louis	11	0	—0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	..	..	..	..	..	Clear.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 8, 1877.

River 4 feet 7 inches and falling. Weather clear.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 8, 1877.

River 6 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather clear; mercury 32 at 7 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 8, 1877.

River 13 feet 3 inches and falling. Departed—Emma Graham, Cincinnati; Mallie Ragon, Parkersburg; Granite State and C. W. Hornbrook, Pittsburgh. Up—Belle McGowan and Veteran assisting the Hornet with a tow. Weather clear and pleasant.

Sinking of the Steamer Bostona.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—The steamer Bostona, coming down, struck a towboat at Sciotoville early this morning and sank to her upper deck. No one hurt. She was the largest steamer running on the Upper river.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Cox	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Brownsville.

Departed.

Elector	Abrams	Brownsville.
John Snowdon	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Marietta.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet ten inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva	S A. M. and 4 P. M.	
Portsmouth	Granite State	Kerr 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet ten inches and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. Business in the vicinity of the landing was brisk.

THE towboat John Gilmore arrived with a big tow of empties.

THE towboat Sam Clark is coming up with three barges of oil barrels.

THE steamer Andes was launched at Cincinnati on Tuesday afternoon.

THE John Means and barges are *en route* from New Orleans to this city.

THE Ashland, Captain Alexander, brought up the "sweetest" load of the season.

THE steamer H. E. Pierrepont has been raised and taken to Gallipolis for repairs.

THE steamer Oakland passed Memphis *en route* for New Orleans with a big tow.

THE steamer Mollie Moore, Captain J. B. Conway, left Cincinnati yesterday for this port.

JAMES REES, JR., is commanding the Belle of Texas in the Memphis and Arkansas river trade.

THE steamer Thompson Dean, from New Orleans, has for Pittsburgh 239 barrels of molasses.

THE steamer Ashland, Captain Alexander, is announced for Cincinnati, Cairo and New Orleans.

THE coal miners on the Kanawha are demanding an advance of half a cent a bushel for mining.

THE steamer Charles Morgan was nine weeks in making the trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return.

THE packet Salt Valley, Captain De Wolf, leaves for Ironton on Saturday. Passengers and shippers take notice.

THE Liberty, after coaling, has gone to the bank at Middleport for the present. The scarcity of barges is the cause.

THE Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Marietta on time. She will be here to leave on Tuesday for Zanesville direct.

THE steamer Hudson left Cincinnati with the reshipping freight of the Charles Morgan for Wheeling, Steubenville and Pittsburgh.

THE sunken ferryboat Newcastle, has been found near the spot where she sunk, at Middleport. An effort will be made to raise her at once.

THE Gallipolis wharfboat has been taken to Middleport to go on the docks for expensive repairs. Her owners will expend about $1,500 on her.

RED BUD, ILL., February 5.—The wrecking steamer Salvor is alongside the Belle of St. Louis. The break is 100 feet long, and she is badly sunk.

AT present it is the intention of the owners of the Three Lights to rebuild her upper works, where she now is, high and dry on the bank at Middleport.

THE towboat Brilliant, with a raft of lumber, was seized by the United States Marshal at Louisville for a claim of $5,000, for losing a raft on the falls last year.

THE favorite steamer Exchange, Captain Kirker, is announced for Cincinnati and way points on Saturday. Shippers can govern themselves accordingly.

THE favorite steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, takes her departure at three P. M. for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. Mr. R. H. Kerr has charge of the office.

IF you want an enjoyable trip take one of the morning boats that leave at eight A. M for the headwaters of the Monongahela. The afternoon boats leave at four P. M.

A. B. FRY, lightkeeper at Grant's Pass, Mississippi, notifies pilots that the beacon light at Grant's Pass will be moved down the river, within about one hundred yards of the second location, on the 6th day of February, 1877.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: Over fifteen thousand sacks of corn are at points between here and Shawneetown for shipment at fair rates. The Red Cloud, from the Tennessee river, is due to-night, with a fine trip, most of which is for reshipment to Louisville and Cincinnati.

MR. JAMES A. LYON, General Ticket Agent of the K. N. Line Packet Company at St. Louis, having severed his connection with that company, has gone to Philadelphia to engage in business, the style of the firm being Easton & Lyon, dealers in shoe blacking, washing fluid, &c.

THE Middleport *Herald* says: Front street, in the vicinity of the docks and boatyard, presents a lively appearance just now. Work is plenty, wages good and everybody in the vicinity seems happy. Engineer Zeise had a fire engine on a float washing the mud from the sunken towboat Three Lights.

THE Wellsburg *Herald* says: A couple of barges of Pittsburgh coal, which came down and wrecked just below town during the late rise in the river, have been bought by parties in town, who are busily engaged in hauling out the black diamonds, and delivering them to our people at a resonable figure.

POOL rates to St. Louis are as follows:

For Vicksburg and New Orleans, flour ₩ barrel	40c
For Vicksburg and New Orleans, pound freight ₩ 100	20c
For way landings, flour ₩ barrel	60c
For way landings, pound freight ₩ 100	30

THE Keokuk *Gate City* of Sunday says: It will be remembered that two spans of the C. & A. R. R. bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., were carried out last fall. The gap was filled with temporary trestle work, on which trains have since been crossing. Yesterday an ice gorge was formed just above this work, forcing it down stream out of line, so that trains cannot cross.

JUDGE HILL, of the United States District Court of Vicksburg, has recently decided the case of Nicholas Solomon against the steamer Capitol City, in favor of the plaintiff, awarding $50 damages. The suit grew out of the alleged putting off of Solomon, who was traveling on deck without a proper ticket, which the clerk of the boat tore up, and demanded his fare. The officers of the boat denied that any such person had been put off.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Messrs. Bosler & Woolworth expect to be awarded the contract for Yellowstone transportation. Mr. Woolworth is here negotiating for the building of two light draft boats for that stream. It is hoped he will contract with St. Louis builders, their reputation being such that they can assure the lightest draft boats that ever went up the Missouri. With the modern machinery, the excellent quality of timber and the experienced mechanics St. Louis can boast of, the *Republican* believes that St. Louis should be the most popular steamboat building point in the country.

PARTICULARS OF THE DROWNING OF JOHN DALZELL.—The Evansville *Journal* of Monday says: From Captain Dippold, of the Charles McDonald, we learn the details of the drowning of his mate, John Dalzell, and of his narrow escape from a like fate. He and Dalzell were in the barge, Dalzell being in the act of boring a hole in the bottom to put in a funnel to let out the water, when the barge struck a snag, tearing out her bottom. Dalzell went down with the bottom of the boat, and Captain Dippold was thrown overboard into the river. He accidentally caught hold of a rope hanging over the side of the barge, else he would inevitably have been drowned, as he can swim but little. He saw Dalzell come up outside the boat, but could render him no assistance, having all he could do to save himself. As soon as he was safe he made every possible effort to save Dalzell, but the effort proved unsuccessful, and he disappeared beneath the waves and was lost.

IN referring to the strike among the coal miners in the "Pomeroy Bend," the Middleport *Herald* says: The miners in this vicinity "came out" on Wednesday. Those of the Pomeroy Coal Company were working under a contract from which either party might withdraw on giving seven days' notice. One dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred was the price paid the miners. They served notice upon their employers that, unless they received $2 50 per hundred they would quit work. The time expired Wednesday, and the miners "came out." Those over the river had no contract, but have generally been governed by the price paid by the Pomeroy Coal Company. They, too, are on a strike, demanding $2 50 per hundred. Unless a compromise is effected, the Clinton Nail Works will have to stop as well as the Salt Works. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory arrangement can be made at once, as neither the miners nor the coal men can well afford to be idle just now. Because the price of coal has been advanced, the miners demand an advance in the price of digging. They do not take into consideration the greet losses sustained by coal men during the past winter.

The New Steamboat Law.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 5th says: The Steamboat Supervisors, at the session they have been holding in Washington, have not been neglectful of the public wants, though they have done nothing to relieve the steamboat owners of the hardships of which they justly complain under the present law. Excursionists will be thankful for the new rules (if not wholly neglected in enforcement, as they possibly will be) limiting the number of persons to be taken on steamboats for each special trip; and the regulation requiring a watchman to be stationed at or near the wheel in the night time, as an auxiliary to the pilot, will be generally approved. The great fraternity of steamboat owners do not quarrel with these or any other rules that actually contribute to insure the safety of passengers; but they do object to the clauses of the law imposing all sorts of patent contrivances upon them, which are at once high-priced and superfluous, and only inure to the benefit of the patentees. Had the inspectors been disposed to do justice to all parties, they would have modified the requirements of the board in these respects.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

John McCullough, 15 bbls spirits; T C Jenkins, 30 bxs soap, 210 bbls flour; Watt, Lang & Co, 25 bxs soap; Carter Bros, 25 pkgs pickles; J Morrison, 32 do liquor; Cavett & Pollock, 30 do mdse; National Tube Works, 1,628 bars iron; Fahnestock White Lead Co, 32 sks kegs; Davis Chambers & Co, 9 do; W P Townsend, 19 pkgs rivets; McCullough & Smith, 44 sks rags, 2 bxs paper; E Thomson S Works, 1 car 1 stone; H Schnelback, 559 sks feed; A Weitz, 6 bdls hides; Laughlin & Co, 1 car 1 stone; Peabody, H & Co, 4 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs; J H Loh & Co, 2 do do; Voight, M & Co, 3 do do, 40 pkgs butter; Jones & L, 164 steel bars; J C Brownell, 100 bbls flour; Graff Bros, 8 do butter, 6 do eggs, 3 kegs a butter; McKee & Son, 1 car heading; Langenheim & S, 25 bxs starch; Dilworth Bros, 27 bbls syrup; Houck, McC & Co, 100 do flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

F Alden, 4 cars g stones; Walker Bros, 1 car lumber; Haworth & D, 1 do fish; J Wilson & Son, 1 do do; T Brady, 1 do oats; J G Miller, 1 do do; Jacobus & N, 14 bbls knobs; McCullough & S, 330 bdls paper; R Dickey, 1 trunk; Lindsay, S & Co, 9 crates r pins, 11 cases hdw; H Dallmyre, 12 pails tobacco; Arbuckles & Co, 20 cases matches; M Herzog & Bro, 1 case; J A Cutshall, 3 trunks, 1 bx mdse; W R Boggs, 1 bbl varnish, 1 case do; C H Kelly, 2 bxs w in s; F Pollock, 3 do s cases; E H Welsh, 2 boxes fish; P K Deduck, 12 bdls w in s; J Woodwell, 2 cases h ringers; H Fricker, 18 bdls paper; B Pulpress, 3 bbls fish; Hussey, Howe & Co, 5 sheets slate; J Doub, 4 cases eggs; M J Clarke, 10 bbls apples; Head, C & Co, 3 cases eggs; Loh & Cooley, 7 bbls turkeys; Eagle Cotton Mills, 10 do starch; Bruce & Porker, 5 do oil; H M Fraham, 15 do; COMMERCIAL, 1 do ink; J Woodwell, 2 bxs hams; W B Hays & Son, 25 kegs p feet; R E Sellers, 7 bxs med; A Lorence, 5 do; Joseph Fleming, 4 do; C Atwell & Co, 50 bbls molasses; Z Wainwright, 10 ale bbls; L S Layton, 3 casks ware; M W Sackett, 7 do do; Spencer, McK & Co, 2 empty a barrels, Pier, D & Co, 3 do do; Voight, M & Co, 19 bbls beans; H H Collins, 720 pcs pipe; Freidley Bros & Co, 46 bbls apples; Hill, W & Co, 323 bdls paper; Z Wainwright, 1 empty keg; Paine, A & Co, 2 tank cars; Dale Oil Works, 26 empty carboys; J G Miller, 1 car oats; Paine, A & Co, 1 barrel residuum; J G Weir & Bro, 4 bdls felloes; Hill, West & Co, 500 bdls paper; Houck, McC & Co, 40 kegs barley; F W Jenkins & Bro, 17 bbls sunds; Friedly Bros & Co, 1 bbl eggs; B Miller, 8 sacks potatoes; O Barnett, 2 kegs a butter; Chal Pilhary, 6 bbls cider; Jas H Loh & Co, 8 do apples, 2 do eggs; Voight, M & Co, 1 do; Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 do tallow, 14 bdls hides, 1 s pelt; Steele, Tate & Co, 1 bx butter; Voigt, M & Co, 5 tubs butter; C Wibaugh, 2 bbls apples; J C Buffum, 6 do cider; S S Marvin, 1 bx butter; Head & McElroy, 17 tubs butter, 7 bbls eggs; O Barnett, 3 do butter.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Spencer, McK & Co, 13 empty ale casks; W S Caskey, 5 bbls apples; M Kennedys & Co, 4 bdls e sks; Head, C & Co, 13 tubs butter; Van Gorder & S, 5 do do; H J McCracken & Bro, 2 coops poultry; S A Clarke & Co, 1 bx books; E F Hovey, 3 do do; Thos Barnes, 1 bar iron; J F Vance & Bro, 1 bdl molding; Henry Evert, 5 bbls whisky; Seibert & B, 2 bxs sunds; J W Morrison, 1 bdl molding; Jas Fahrer, 10 bbls whisky; C A Meck, 12 bxs h ware; R & W Jenkinson, 3 hhds tobacco, 1 package samples; Westinghouse Air Brake Company, 1 air pump; F Kober, 1 car staves; Lewis, O & P, 5 cars o iron; H Jones, 2 bdls o chairs; Walker, D & Bro, 2 bbls sausage; Arbuckles & Co, 2 do molasses; J Henderson & Bro, 2 do o meal; Arbuckles & Co, 5 bgs h seed; J W & J Barker, 1 hhd tobacco, 1 pkg samples; Maul & S, 2 bbls molasses, 3 presses; A Porterfield & Co, 5 tcs hams; J J Speck & Co, 15 bbls whisky; P Hamberger, 20 do do; T J Heinz, 10 bbls p feet, 5 kgs do; McCullough & S, 11 sks rags; E B Mahood, lot e corn; Langenheim & S, 35 bbls flour, 30 bgs do; Elwood & McC, 1 car b hay.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Armstrong, D & Co, 40 cars coal; Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 do bark; Star F B Wks, 1 do clay; Byers, McC & Co, 2 do metal; Sable Coal Co, 17 do coal; Isabella Fee Co, 10 do 1 stone; Philip, N & Co, 1 do o wheels; Voight, M & Co, 2 sks beans; P R R Co, 1 do lumber; Shoenberger, B & Co, 2 do 1 stone; W J Baughman, 1 do lime; Phillips, N & Co, 1 do metal; D O Cunningham, 1 do lumber; Lucy Fee Co, 3 do 1 stone; T M King, 6 do iron; T C Jenkins' 13 e o bbls, 1 box James Harrison, lot rags; John Rose, 4 bags seed; J Arbuthnot & Co, 21 bxs produce; Hill, West & Co, 1 bbl molasses; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 1 bx sunds; Young & Booth, 5 e kegs; Fleming, A & Co, 1 or shears; John Gangwisch, 6 e kegs; C L Flaccus, 1 bag beans; Thos Barnes, 2 iron safe doors; H L Taylor & Co, 1 lot machinery; Langenheim & S, 8 bbls flour; Warren Springer, 6 bbls oil; Steel, Harris & Co, 30 bxs provisions; A V R R Co, 1 car coal.

Portsmouth.

BY STEAMER GRANITE STATE.—J W Porter, 100 tons pig iron; Loomis & Collard, 50 do do; Granite State, 30 bbls potatoes; Kell & Ritchart, 176 sacks corn; Spencer, McKay & Co, 12 hf-bbls; John Hartley, 1 horse and buggy; S White, 14 pkgs eggs; Hubbard, L, B & Co, 1 saw; Phillips & Mittinzway, 91 pcs machinery; H Firie, 41 bundles lumber; Chas Preller, 13 do do; H Rea, Jr, 32 sks potatoes, 168 do ear corn; Caskey, Beatty & Co, 20 bbls potatoes; Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, 161 sks potatoes; Demerle & Schencke, 12 safes; Schultz & Bro, 6 do; T B Flower, 18 bbls apples, 5 do dr apples, 4 do eggs, 17 do beans, 29 do potatoes, 2 bxs bter; S R & W J Patterson, 43 pkg furniture; Henry Burger, 19 do; Price Bro, 301 sks bran; Henry Steinback, 2 bx mdse; owner, 82 sks potatoes; Jacob Bettar, 1 box merchandise; Fairman & Henderson, 326 sacks bran; Schornick & Close, 22 packages furniture; Arbuckles & Co, 1 box coffee; W Flaccus & Son, 5 barrels g scrapes; P Duff & Sons, 24 sacks e corn; C A Warmcastle, 144 oil barrels; H J McCracken & Co, 2 boxes butter; J H Loh & Co, 15 barrels apples, 4 barrels eggs, 3 firkins butter, 2 boxes butter, 1 tub butter, 3 boxes eggs; John J Pettit & Co, 8 boxes, 4 tubs butter, 6 boxes butter; Samuel McCain, 14 packages eggs, 5 do butter, 1 barrel d apples, 1 do walnuts, 52 sacks potatoes, 3 sacks pop corn, 3 sacks beans.

New Orleans.

BY STEAMER ASHLAND—Arbuckles & Co, 104 bbls molasses; T J Colvin & Co, 35 do, 10 hhds sugar; Curry & M, 20 bbls molasses; Dilworth Bros, 99 do, 78 hhds sugar; P Duff & Sons, 79 do molasses; S Ewart & Co, 19 do; T C Jenkins, 54 do; Schoomaker & Co, 85 do, 89 do rice, 35 hhds sugar; B H Voskamp, 24 do molasses; S B Wilson, 196 do; F W Jenkins, 300 do flour; Burchfield & Bro, 6 bxs soap; owners 20 pckgs sunds.

Receipts of Metal, Ore, Etc.

	Met'l tons.	Ore, tons.	Ser'p iron.	Blms tons.
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R'y	370	......	60	12
Cleveland & Pgh. R. R.	24	330	......	......
Pennsylvania R. R.	180	......	......	......
A. V. R. R.	36	......	......	24
Total	810	330	60	36

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

ONLY GRAIN WAREHOUSE IN PITTSBURGH WITH STEAM ELEVATOR AND TRACK CONNECTIONS.

LAING & McKALLIP

Commission Merchants,

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Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal,

357 Liberty St. 134 Fifth Ave., and Thirty-first St. and A. V. R. R.

SUNDRIES.

1 car Oats.
1,500 bushels Wheat.
1,000 bushels Shelled Corn.
1 car Ear Corn.
1,000 Heavy India Bags.
500 Cotton Bags.

In store and to arrive—for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty street—UP STAIRS.

CORN.

A few cars PRIME OLD SHELLED CORN to arrive. For sale by D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty street.

R. H. PALMER & CO., "LIMITED," SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER, WILL CONTINUE THE Hat, Cap and Fur Business AT No. 151 Wood Street, AND THE STRAW, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS AT No. 105 Market Street.

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS. OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID. ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA. OFFICE, NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

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Ferd. A. Abel..........172 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble..........89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scoble, Reed & Smith..........155 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co..........116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson..........104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill..........109 Fourth ave.
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National..........33 Fifth ave.
Central..........47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell..........347 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 98 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers..........356 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson..........11 Wylie ave.
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Schoeneck & Close.......Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co..........80 Smithfield st.
Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co..........33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Preston.......33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.......136 and 138 Wood st.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel..........Union Depot.
Saint James.......403 405 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray..........84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter..........236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland..........78 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 92 Water street.
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.......57 Wood st.
Western.........cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood and Fourth ave.
Citizens'..........96 Fourth ave.
People's..........109 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.......236 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co..........189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer..........50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson..........1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons..........95 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr..........295 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co..........49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.......10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial..........70 Fifth ave.
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Matthias & Peck...57 and 59 Ninth st., (Renshaw's Building.)
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens..........71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co..........21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.......281 and 283 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg..........2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston..........92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan..........cor. Penn and 26th sts.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 335 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan (Notary Public) 108 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock..........114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad..........Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R..........Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R..........Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R..........Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R..........Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.......Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feurhake & Co.......26 and 28 Sixth st.
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain..........180 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son..........214 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lewis......cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews..........73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent..........184 Liberty st.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist..........235 Penn ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co....cor. Penn and 23d st.
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co..........83 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co....Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
Anderson & Woods..cor. Ross st. and First ave.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 130 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.......Pittsburgh
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor..........16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer &Co.......333 Liberty st.
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.......172 and 174 Wood st.
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co..953 Penn ave., near 26th st.

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B. W. MACKEY..........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS..........Cashier.

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SAM. DEWOLF..........Captain
KIRKER AND BUCHANAN..........Clerks
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R. H. KERR..........Clerk.
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W. A. and L. L. MADDY..........Clerks
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FRANK BRYSON..........Clerk.
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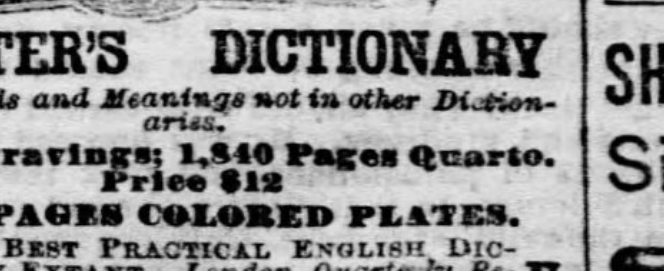

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CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 8, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind Dir.	Wind Miles ⅌ hou	Weath
7 A. M.	30.174	31	79	N.	2	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.1[illegible]	40	48	N.	3	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.119	33	69	N.	1	Clear.

Mean barometer..30.133 Highest thermom.. 41
Mean thermom.... 34.2 Lowest thermom.... 29

Suggestions Made.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward, this city, have suggested the following for nomination at the primary election on Saturday:

Select Council—Samuel Morrow, Daniel Kinzer.

School directors, four to nominate, two for full and two for short terms, Jacob Keebler, George Linderman, David Davis, Hugh McMaster and George W. Backofen.

Runaway Boys.

Two boys named John St. John and Edward P. Miller, aged about fifteen years, were arrested in Allegheny for jumping on a moving train of cars. At the lock-up they stated that they came from Bridgeport, Conn., and that they were going West. They admitted that they left home without permission of their parents. Miller is a "cub" printer, and his father, he says, is a manufacturer of tools for a sewing machine company. They will be held until their parents can be heard from.

Fined for Loafing.

George Berger, John Moore, Thomas Smith and Samuel Braun were before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday morning, on a charge of violating a city ordinance against loafing. They were each fined a dollar and costs. These men were arrested Wednesday night for congregating at Turner Hall, during the progress of a ball, and annoying the guests. While the officers were proceeding to the lock-up with their prisoners they were interfered with by F. Schreiber, who was compelled to join in the procession, and yesterday paid five dollars and costs for his disorderly manifestations.

The Appropriations

The sub-Finance Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of fixing the appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year. Mr. James Littell was chosen chairman. During a general discussion, Messrs. Meyran, Hailman and Keating, the Chamber of Commerce committee, entered and were invited to take part. The visiting committee made no new suggestions, and after instructing the several officials relative to preparing the proper data upon which to base the calculations for the appropriations, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

The Suicide of Clara Laird.

The suicide of Miss Laird, the adopted daughter of Dr. Riggs, of Allegheny, was noted a day or two since. The young lady was attending school at California, Washington county. Some time on Saturday she visited a drug store and purchased some arsenic, stating that it was for the purpose of poisoning rats. In the evening she handed to a companion a note addressed to Miss Oakley, a teacher in the school, with the request that she would deliver it in three-quarters of a hour. Its contents gave the first suspicion of the intention of the unfortunate young lady to destroy herself. Search was immediately made for her, and she was found suffering from the effects of the arsenic. Medical aid was summoned. After suffering most intense and excruciating pain for several hours, death ended all her troubles in this world. In the note referred to she gave as a reason for her self destruction that she did not desire to be in the way of any person.

Death of W. B. Brobst.

Wilson B. Brobst, advertising agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at his residence, No. 3 Overhill street, yesterday morning, at three o'clock, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He was a native of Washington, Pennsylvania, and began railroading as a brakesman. He was next employed as city ticket agent on the Connellsville Railroad, at the office in the First National Bank building, where he remained for two years, giving entire satisfaction to the company. He then accepted the position of advertising agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with his residence in Pittsburgh, which office he filled very creditably for the past five years to the time of his demise. Mr. Brobst took sick some three weeks ago, but was not confined to his house until two weeks ago last Tuesday, when an abcess formed in his breast and caused his death. He leaves a wife and one child. His remains will be removed to the residence of his parents, at Washington, to-day. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

River Side Boiler Works.

We direct the attention of oil producers, refiners and all others requiring the use of steam boilers, stills, tanks, etc., to the card of Messrs. David Rogers & Co., proprietors of the River Side Boiler Works, corner of Water and West streets. These gentlemen are both practical workmen, Mr. Rogers having been foreman of the well-known works of Carroll & Co., for a number of years. They have been in business on their own account for some time, and are meeting with very gratifying success. They manufacture all kinds of steam boilers, salt pans, stills, agitators, tanks, iron doors and shutters, etc.; also, sheet iron works. Special attention is given to all kinds of repairing, and all work undertaken will be executed promptly and satisfactorily. We commend these gentlemen as every way competent and reliable, and bespeak for them a liberal share of patronage. They deserve success, and we are pleased to state that thus far they are entirely satisfied with the progress they have made.

The University Lecture Course.

The third of Prof. Phillips' lectures on Chemistry was delivered in his room at the University last evening. We noticed an increase in the number present, very nearly equal, indeed, to the seating accommodation provided. A *fair* sprinkling of ladies favored the learned lecturer with their presence and eager attention. The lecture covered ammonia, sulphur and sulphuric acid, and was illustrated in a manner possible only where a good supply of apparatus is furnished to the hands of a skilled manipulator. Messrs. Sickman and Canfield acted efficiently as assistants. The subject of sulphuric acid will be resumed at the next lecture, to which will be added the chlorine group. This evening and on Monday evening Prof. Phillips will give lectures embodying the main substance of the first three, for the accommodation of those who have joined the class since the opening of the course. Prof. de Schweinitz, whose first lecture last Tuesday evening was listened to with so much interest, will pursue the subject of Physics on successive Tuesday evenings.

Charged with Perjury.

A. T. Rowand has been prosecuted before Alderman McMasters for perjury, and has entered bail in $5,000 for his appearance at the March term of the Criminal Court. It will be remembered that not long ago, at the instance of John and Elizabeth Smiley, a bench warrant was issued by Judge Ewing for the arrest of Mr. Rowand, it being alleged that he defrauded Mrs. Smiley in a land transaction in Verona borough, and induced her to convey to him property, by representing to her that certain property of his own was free of incumbrances, whereas there was a mortgage on it. He mortgaged the property as security for a part of the purchase money. The Court required the defendant to furnish bail in the sum of $15,000. Subsequently, upon the decree of the Court, the prosecutors in the bench warrant proceedings made the information before 'Squire McMasters. The alleged perjury consists in this: That the defendant denied under oath that he obtained the title to Mrs. Smiley's property by representing to her that a mortgage on his own property would be good security, as his property was not incumbered, while it was heavily mortgaged.

A Vagrant Youth.

Max Shamberg, the well known shipping agent, yesterday complained before the Mayor of the disorderly conduct of a vagrant youth named Arthur Krauss, who is about thirteen years of age. Mr. Shamberg says that in November last the lad came to his office and asked aid to get lodging for the night. He spoke German and appeared to be bright and intelligent, and Mr. Shamberg fixed him for the night. Next day the boy came to the office and in conversation with Mr. S. related that he came from Vienna, and was of good family, that determining to come to America he was given a letter to Mr. August Belmont, of New York, on which that gentleman obtained him a situation. The boy said he did not get enough wages, and therefore started west. Mr. Shamberg took an interest in him and furnished him with a suit of clothes, underclothing, &c. Meantime Mr. S. wrote to Mr. Belmont and ascertained that the boy's story was in part true. The boy desired to earn a living, and at his request Mr. S. gave him a little money to engage in the sale of cement on the corners. The boy got his stand ready but the weather at this time was so cold that Mr. S. concluded to take him into his office, where he has been until within a few days. The boy turned out to be exceedingly mischievous, and gave trouble to all about the office, and his discharge was necessary. Since that the young rascal has given considerable annoyance at the office, acting disorderly at the door, calling names, &c. The boy will be arrested and, perhaps, sent to the Reform School.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

An Eloquent Plea for the Liberty of Man, Woman and Child.

The audience which assembled at Library Hall, last evening, to hear the lecture of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, on "The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," was one of the largest ever convened in the specious hall: and few lecturers have ever been accorded a more hearty reception, or more thoroughly aroused the sympathy of his hearers. It cannot be affirmed, by any means, that every sentiment he uttered was approved. On the contrary, many doubtless found occasion to dissent from some of his declarations; but no one, perhaps, in the vast audience, questioned for one moment the honesty and sincerity of the speaker, knowing his sentiments as most of them did, and having assembled to hear a free, frank talk, from one of the ablest thinkers and most independent of speakers, they accorded to him the largest liberty of expression, and respected him the more because they could not help feeling that he fully believed what he said. His address was a masterly plea for liberty of thought, liberty of person, liberty of action, and liberty of conscience for every human being—man, woman and child.

THE LECTURE.

The speaker was introduced by Robert Arthurs, Esq., as "Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois," and after the prolonged applause which followed had subsided, he entered at once upon his theme.

In opening he said: "There is in my judgment no slavery except ignorance, and no liberty except intelligence. I feel that there is an excuse needed for my race. I will state why man has not attained a higher condition of mental and moral growth. I have come to the belief that this world is not a very good place to raise folks. In the first place it is only about one-third land, and only a small part of that is fitted as a dwelling place for man."

With this as a starting point the Speaker elaborated and then said the South and the extreme North were not fitted for the raising of great men, and not one really great had come out of either. The best place for that rare development and growth was on the fruitful soil in the generous climate of North America.

THE RARE OLD ILLUSTRATION

of the mountain and its vegetation was used with surprising vigor and force, as illustrative of the growth of man in the various climates of the world. At the foot where the blazing sun concentrated its power and force, the huge and over-developed tropical plants died of their own richness; farther up, the sturdy oak, the maple and the hickory gained strength and hardy vigor, grounded in a solid soil and towering toward the heavens; still higher, and the stunted shrubs betokened the desolation that was approaching; still higher, and only a few lichens, a little moss—and at last nothing but the rocks, the ice, the cold and the eternal desolation.

The one theory he combated for was expressed in this: Infinite respect for the rights of man, woman and child; infinite contempt for any who seek to shackle them or prevent the free utterance of their opinions. He believed that.

MAN CAME FROM THE ANIMAL,

and thought that he had done remarkably well under the circumstances. He disliked to believe this, but it was better than to think that the race had fallen from a former high estate. There were many, whose pride had always been in their ancestry, would not accept this; but little respect should be paid to a line, the best part of which lay as dust in the coffins. It has been only a short time since the world began to grow out of barbarism—that chaos of moral idea which made might alone right, and where the weaker must always go to the wall. The first ingenuity of man had been exercised in the making of instruments for the destruction of his fellow man. In that

AGE OF BARBARISM.

The Government said "Obey!" and the church said "Believe!" He who denied the Government was a traitor; and he who denied the church was a heretic. The poor slave could only fall to his knees before the King and say, "I obey!" and before the priest to say, "I believe!" The world has been advancing out of this, and the time has come when men have begun to think for themselves; to act for themselves; to be themselves.

The speaker said that his belief was this: I have the same right to think that any other man, or association of men, and as no one man.

CAN CONTROL MY CONSCIENCE,

no body of men have a right so to do. Without this right to each man and all men there can be no such thing as civilization and liberty.

If at any time the church had had its say, there would have been a stop of progress in that direction; if the kings had theirs, a stop in that direction; if scientific men, in that direction. Because there have been men in all ages who have had the faith to investigate and the courage to tell the truth as they knew it, is the only reason that there has been any progress at all. In those "good old times," when the stake was greater than the people, when the few had all the say and the many but to obey, they thought man not safe if free. They forced the world up into two or three little roads, one to be traveled for the benefit of the kings, and another for the priests. He had never realized

WHAT MONSTERS MEN HAD BEEN

until he saw the instruments that had been used to send men to Heaven, and to convert them to the form of belief that was held by the reigning powers of the day. These appliances of torture were described with graphic power—the thumb screw that taught baptism was one of the sacraments—that the Real Presence was in the bread; the rack by the side of which the Priest of the Most High stood, and with devilish ingenuity racked the tortured body until the bloody sweat of agony fell like rain from the victim's body. He had stood in those cells where men who had dared to think for themselves, had been buried for long and cruel years, in darkness and cold until death had given them release. In the presence of all this he had lifted up a heart of gratitude to all men of all times who had been brave, who had dared to say that right was right!

THE DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT

are to preserve the people from violence and to enforce contracts. In these days nothing is done without having "a law passed," and the result is a papa and mamma government. The only advance that has of late been made in legislation is in the repeal of laws. We don't want a law for everything and we don't want a policeman at our elbow to see that we don't buy eleven eggs for a dozen! [Laughter.] We want the people left more free to judge right and wrong. We want, in this country, an opportunity for the people to develope. See a man civilized and you will see a man who is for giving every man the right to think and act for himself. The Church has the right to do all the good she can, but she must not interfere with others, and if there is any settlement to make or any final day let every man make it for himself. To the extent which you

MINGLE THOUGHT WITH LABOR

you advance. This fact adds to the power of every man from day to day—the arms lengthen and he expands, developes. Mr. Ingersoll next spoke of the old superstitions, and said that while the sailor of old prayed for safety from the wind, we are one day ahead of the greatest storm. [Laughter.] The farmer was once a slave to superstition and now he don't go praying over a faulty plow but he fixes it! To the extent that thought and labor is mingled man has become civilized, intelligent, free. He believed that people never amounted to much except where there was a good winter. Where there are only clouds needed for bed clothes there is always revolution. We can't have the happy family circle without the winter, the blazing fire, the spark and flame going out to meet the blast that makes it glow. When he read the history of the cruel treatment of mankind he could hardly think it possible, but had sometimes seemed himself to bear the rack and the thumb screw, to see the scaffold and to feel the descending knife!

WOMEN HAVE BEEN SLAVES

of men—slaves of slaves—have been bought and sold. In the good old times when might was right, of course the weak had to suffer. This has been so for hundreds of millions of years, for I believe there have been millions of millions of years.

Colonel Ingersoll referred particularly to the liberty of women and children. The slavery of the world had always fallen heavily on woman, because she was the weaker. It was a long step upward when the marriage ceremony was instituted. The petty tyrants of the day who affect the ownership of women whom they have sworn to love and cherish, were scorned unmercifully. The ballot was demanded for the noble wife and mother. The divorce should be given to the one who asked for it, provided that one could show that he or she had kept the contract, while the other had broken it. The love of husband and wife, when in its true perfection, was described in language of touching beauty and true eloquence.

THE LIBERTY OF CHILDREN

was also treated in a way that went to the hearts of all. The central thought was that they should be given a safe liberty, and that neither humbug nor cant should be taught them. They should be governed by liberty and kindness. He was opposed to all kinds of punishment, and took issue with Solomon in that "spare the rod and spoil the child" argument. Children should not be taught anything that the parent does not believe himself; they should not be frightened with wild ideas of danger in the dark: they should go to bed when they pleased and get up when they pleased, and if they broke a plate they should not be pounced upon as beasts. Think of a man of two hundred pounds rushing at a child of six years! Suppose a man proportionately larger should do the same to him, would he not say he never broke the plate. [Laughter.] He'd lie about it. Get a photograph of yourself in the attitude of striking such a babe. Suppose it would die in the autumn time and you would go out and sit on the little mound and there look at the photograph! Think of a Wall street operator going home and whipping his child for exaggerating. [Laughter.] The speaker plead for liberty to man, woman and child, and said he believed in paying women the same wages paid to men for the same work done.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

In closing, the lecturer said he was glad to hear of the uprising in this vicinity in favor of temperance. He didn't like the idea of saving men by law; it must come from the inside, not from the outside. We must get men to resist temptation. It will not reform a man to tie his hands behind his back and tell him not to steal; it need not be commended in men that are confined in jail that they attend their meals regularly! He was glad to hear of the good work, because men are slaves to the habit of drinking, and he did not wonder that all good men hate it. Alcohol leads to disgraces, debases and leads to death. It fills the poor houses, the jails, the insane asylums, and brings poverty and rags. He did not wonder that every noble man and woman curses it. [Continued applause.]

AN ACCIDENT TO COLONEL INGERSOLL.

Colonel Ingersoll dined at the residence of Mr. Whitney, in the Thirteenth ward, and on the way to Library Hall an accident occurred that came very near preventing the lecture. At the Soho fill on Center avenue the carriage containing Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Arthurs and another gentleman was overturned and the former suffered severe bruises on the left side of the forehead that were noticed by many in the audience. The party left the carriage and came from the hill in a street car. During the delivery of his lecture Col. Ingersoll was suffering severely from headache.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five—They Resolve to Await the Action of the Political Conventions, &c., &c.

The Citizens' Committee held an adjourned meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order at three o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. Frank Sellers. The Secretary, Mr. Weeks, being absent, Mr. W. G. Johnston acted in his place.

Mr. Johnston offered the following:

Resolved, That, when we adjourn, we adjourn till Thursday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, to await the action of the two political conventions.

Adopted.

The following, prepared by Mr. Meyran, was presented by Mr. Beymer:

WHEREAS, The tax roll of this city has been increasing in a fearful ratio, and in all probability the citizens will be called on to pay from thirty to forty per cent. advance over that of the past year; and

WHEREAS, If some effectual remedy is not applied at once to cure this reckless and prodigal waste of the people's substance that has prevailed for years, it must inevitably result in the general bankruptcy and destruction of all our commercial and manufacturing interests; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the honest conviction of the Citizen's Committee that in order to avert this threatened calamity, it is the plain duty of all who have an interest in the welfare of our city to meet in their respective wards, at the primary meetings of the two political parties, called for Saturday evening, February 10, and Monday evening, February 12, and nominate for Select Council persons of undoubted integrity and ability, and entitled to the full confidence and respect of the community, and also at the proper time give them their undivided support, thereby manifesting their hearty determination to have existing abuses corrected.

Judge Mellon favored the resolutions. They struck at the root of the evil—oppressive taxation. As far as the taxes were concerned, he would prefer to live under the Sultan of Turkey rather than under our present municipal rule. This state of things was brought about by the apathy of the people themselves. They will not take care of their own interests. Instead of going to the polls and asserting their rights and putting good men in office, they stay at home and permit the ward cliques and rings of the two parties to control the elections.

Remarks to the same effect were indulged in by Mr. Bigham, Chairman Sellers and others.

Mr. John Moorhead, referring to the resolutions, said they were the first step on the road to reform.

Mr. Johnston said that instead of leaving our affairs in the hands of the little cliques that gather in each ward to nominate candidates the people should attend the suggestion meetings and take a hand in the business of making nominations.

Judge Mellon said it was highly important that the people should be stirred up in this matter, else the cliques of the two parties would be there and outvote them.

The Chair said if the people would attend the meetings, even though they were outvoted, their presence at the meeting would deter the cliques from nominating objectionable men.

The resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meetings Last Evening.

The Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City held their regular monthly meetings last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

This body was called to order by President Patterson at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Under a call of the wards a communication was presented from J. C. McCombs, Esq., an attorney, in reference to policemen's back pay. Some years ago the Police Committee, without warrant of law, deducted five cents per day from patrolmen's wages, and added it to that of the Lieutenants. The matter ran along for a year or two before the error was discovered and rectified. The police affected now propose to get their bank balances, and will bring suit if necessary to enforce their claims.

Mr. Slack presented the reports of the Finance Committee and Controller, which were disposed of in the usual way.

A resolution authorizing the payment to Samuel Lutz, John Chadwick and Henry Riddle money due them on account of damages to property on Troy Hill road, was re-committed; also, a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to contract a temporary loan of $30,000; also, an ordinance levying city, poor and business tax, etc.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Street Committee, and all business accompanying it was re-committed, as it could not under the rules be acted on last evening.

Mr. McKelvy presented an ordinance defining the powers of the Park Committee, which went the way of all the balance of business.

Mr. McKelvy also presented the draft of an act clothing the Park Committee with the power of the defunct Commission.

Mr. Eberhardt presented a resolution directing the Chief of Police to account to the Controller for any vehicle license fees he may have in his possession. Adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This Council met at 7:30 P. M., and was called to order by the President, Mr. Hunter.

The following petitions, etc., were presented, on the call of wards, and were referred to the proper committees: Petition of Bernard Gray for the payment of his bill for grading a street, a portion of which was in McClure township; petition for opening Virgin alley, Fourth ward; resolution for extension of Union alley sewer to the Allegheny river; petition of Crawford Manufacturing Company for permission to erect an ironclad building in the Eighth ward; ordinance repealing an ordinance creating the office of Street Inspector; petition for the reduction of water tax on Fountain street.

Mr. Orr presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, which was received.

Also, resolution locating the extra hose company in the Fifth ward. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Blair presented the report of the Committee on City Property. Received.

Also, resolution authorizing the committee to let the contract for the building of the Second ward engine house to Robert McKain at $6,100.

Mr. Johnston raised the point of order that the matter had not been before a committee of this Council—that it was the action of a committee of last year's Council.

The chair decided the point well taken, and the resolution was referred back to the City Property Committee.

Mr. Long presented a petition from residents on Western avenue for a better supply of water. Referred.

Select Council business was taken up, in all of which C. C. concurred, except the following: Profile of grade of Fremont alley. Laid over.

Mr. Snaman presented a resolution for a flagstone crossing on Taggart street. Referred.

Mr. Parkhill—A petition of butchers, gardeners and others for a roof over the inside square of the market. Referred.

Adjourned.

The City Wharves.

The Committee on Monongahela Wharf met yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Mr. J. W. Kemler as Chairman. The fifth day of the month, at 7½ P. M., was fixed as time for regular meetings. They decided to ask appropriation of $1,000 for the South Side wharf, and $2,700 for the North Side wharf. The master reported the expenditures for the month as $465 94 for the North Side as $63 83 for the South Side. The receipts were: North Side, $526 65; South Side, $428.

The total revenue for the past year was:

North Side	$10,009 85
South Side	2,121 11
Total	$12,130 96

The uncollected wharfage is: North Side, $1,616 13; South Side, $325.

Boy Rioters.

Yesterday afternoon crowds of boys living in the Second and Sixth wards, Allegheny, met near the ward line, at the head of Washington street, and engaged in a bloody fight, in which stones were freely used and several pistol shots were fired. Officers Baily, Crone and Richards appeared on the scene during the progress of the riot and arrested two of the combatants, named McKelvey and Gold, who were locked up for a hearing. The rioters, whose ages range from twelve to eighteen years, battered each other severely.

THE INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

The Project Abandoned by the Prison Inspectors.

The friends of the project for converting the old House of Refuge into an intermediate prison, as intimated in our paper yesterday, have ceased to urge the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, although they believe it could have been carried. It was not deemed advisable, however, in the face of so much opposition, to press the matter. At a full meeting of the Board of Inspectors the following action was had:

The members of the Board who visited Harrisburg this week in behalf of the bill, now before the Legislature, creating an intermediate prison, report: That they were courteously received by the Governor and the members of the Legislature, and that by invitation they appeared before the Committee on Appropriation and explained to the members of the same the nature and character of the Annex bill and recommended its favorable consideration.

The above report was accepted and the following preamble resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, Many of the citizens of Allegheny have remonstrated against, and are still persistently opposing, the passage of the bill now before the Legislature inaugurating an intermediate prison; and,

WHEREAS, The members of this Board, although still adhering to their first convictions of the great importance of taking this forward step in prison desciplíne, yet hesitate to press this bill through the Legislature against the express wishes of these their fellow citizens; therefore

Resolved, That, for the present, we shall arrest the progress of the said bill and withdraw the same from the Committee on Appropriations to which it has been referred, with the hope that at some future time our favorite scheme for benefiting and alleviating the condition of our more promising prisoners, may be successfully accomplished, although, in that event, Pennsylvania will have to take her place in the rear, instead of the advance, in this noble purpose of reform.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FOUR new cases of smallpox were reported in Allegheny yesterday.

FORTY Hours' Devotion commences in St. Philomena's R. C. Church, on Sunday morning next.

MR. H. F. HANMER, brother-in-law of Coroner Thomas, has been appointed clerk to that official.

THE County Commissioners will hear appeals from the Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth wards to-day.

NEXT Wednesday will be the beginning of the penitential season of Lent, the season lasting forty days.

MARY MILLER, a vagrant, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for sixty days by Mayor Philips, of Allegheny.

CONTROLLER WARNER and Commissioner Beckert are in Harrisburg looking after the new tax and license bills.

C. B. M. SMITH, ESQ., is recovering slowly. One side is paralyzed, but the symptoms are favorable for a restoration to health.

IN another column will be found the call for the Republican primaries of Saturday next and the conventions of Tuesday for the nomination for city offices.

THE Republicans of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, will hold their suggestion meeting for ward officers in the Grant street school house this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE February number of William Semple's *Ladies' Journal* comes promptly to hand. It is one of the neatest periodicals of the kind published, and very creditable to the enterprising proprietor.

A CHILD of Con. Borth strayed away from its home, No. 284 Chartiers street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and up to a late hour last night the anxious parents had obtained no trace of it.

ON Wednesday evening two skirts hanging in front of Buckhart's store, No. 29 Wylie avenue, were stolen, and one box of boots and a case of shoes in front of Ryne's store, 316½ Fifth avenue were also carried away.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, will hold a suggestion meeting at Ormond's Hall, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of placing in nomination a ward ticket. The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth ward also hold a similar meeting on Saturday evening.

THE road bed for the extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad to Brownsville has been surveyed to within six or seven miles of that place. When this work has been completed the company will at once advertise for bids for grading and laying the track.

IT was not Henry Vierheller, of the Merchants' Club Saloon, who was prosecutor in the case against the Quinns, charged with the larceny of one hundred dollars, but Henry Vielhauer, an entirely different individual. The error resulted from a similarity of names, and we cheerfully make the correction.

THE report of the deaths in the city during the months of January shows an aggregate of 283, while for the corresponding period last year the aggregate was 233. The report of contagious and infectious diseases during the month was as follows: Smallpox, 43; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 10; typhoid fever, 4; total, 78.

WE are under obligations to Dr. Tweddle for two copies of the catalogue of the British Section of the Centennial Exhibition, forming part second of the *Exhibitors' Commercial Guide*. It is printed in London, and contains, among other papers, the United States Tariff of Import Duties in English Currency, American Patent Laws and Trade Marks, etc.

CORONER THOMAS yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of August Trautvetter, a saloon keeper, who died Wednesday night at 256 Liberty street. The deceased was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and expired in a few moments. A verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered. Trautvetter was thirty-one years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

MR. GROSS, a shoe dealer on Federal street, Allegheny, made a narrow escape from drowning Wednesday night. He had been attending a Murphy meeting in Temperanceville, and, returning, crossed over to the Allegheny side of the river on Kountz's ferryboat. As the boat neared the landing, Mr. Gross jumped for the shore, but instead of attaining a safe position on *terra firma*, he alighted in deep waters, and was rescued with great difficulty.

MRS. A. R. MOWRY, the estimable wife of Dr. R. B. Mowry, of Allegheny, died at her residence, North avenue, yesterday, aged sixty-one years. She was a daughter of the late James R. Riddle, Esq., and sister of George R. and John Riddle, well-known citizens of Allegheny. She leaves a husband and seven children—three sons and four daughters—all grown to manhood and womanhood, and dies lamented by a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

CHICKEN thieves are operating rather industriously in and around Wilkinsburg. A few nights ago a dozen fine fowl were stolen from the coop of Mr. S. McCrickart, at Edgewood. Other coops have been robbed in the same vicinity during the winter. There is a strong conviction in the minds of certain persons that these larcenies are all the work of one man, and the depredations are becoming so general and annoying that a watch will probably be put on his movements for a time.

A DAMAGING collision occurred yesterday on the line of the Citizens' railway, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Penn avenue. A truck belonging to Spencer, McKay & Co. was compelled to make way for an approaching car, and the driver tried to force the truck up over an ice bank at the side of the track. The wheels slipped, and the truck was precipitated against the car, smashing the windows of one side, and badly frightening the passengers, some of whom were cut by flying pieces of glass.

H. P. DUNBAR, who claims to be a resident of Philipsburg, is charged before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, with attempting to pass counterfeit money. The defendant the other evening, on Ohio street, gave a $100 bill to a young man named John Banks to get changed. Banks, after trying at various places and failing, took it to the Custom House, where they pronounced it counterfeit. When Banks returned to inform Dunbar of the result of his mission a police officer approached, whereupon the "shover" ran away and has not been seen since.

Temperance Notes.

The Oakland Temperance Union organized Wednesday evening, electing as President W. M. Murray: Vice President, W. H. Mechling; Secretary, M. W. Mead; Treasurer, M. Bailey, Jr.; Delegate, J. Vannote, Executive Committee, S. R. Hartley, S. H. Baird, G. M. Kinger, D. B. Morris and J. D. Long.

Another Murphy temperance meeting will be held on Saturday evening next in the M. E. Church, Manor Station, Westmoreland county. Messrs. Carleton and Campbell will address the meeting.

The fifth of the series of railroad meetings will be held in the First M. Church, Fifth avenue, under the direction of Mr. John Layng, on Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M. Mr. Robert D. Dalzell will address the meeting.

George Hall, Wm. Hill, F. X. Burns, J. E. Patterson, Thomas L. McClelland and Samuel C. Grier will address the meeting in Dr. Swift's church, Arch street, Allegheny this evening.

At Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, last evening, a large audience listened to addresses from Mr. Luther Benson, Captain Pollock and Mr. Martin.

The New Passenger Railway.

We understand that the subscription books of the Pittsburgh and South Side Railroad Company have been opened and are now in the hands of canvassers, who will solicit subscriptions for that important project. The line will commence at or near the corner of Liberty and Fifth streets, running to and across the new Point bridge, thence along Carson and Maine streets in the Thirty-sixth ward, to the old Steubenville pike. The completion of this road will open up a means of easy access from the lower part of the city to several of the South Side wards, and there is little doubt that the road will pay from the moment of its completion.

ALL over the world Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is making its way, and every place it reaches consumptive people are more seldom met. It is truly a blessing to humanity, and only costs 25 cents.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Register's report in the claim of John Downey for taking care of bankrupts' property, confirmed *nisi*.

John R. Pattison, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for the sale of personal property, and meeting of creditors ordered for the 20th inst. to consider a proposition for composition.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule granted to show cause why the order striking off the exceptions should not be set aside. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against J. N. Jarrett was continued.

Masonic Bank vs. John M. McMasters, city. Hearing on the motion to dismiss the petition for adjudication and the time for filing the same extended to the 13th inst.

Thomas Richy et al. vs. William M. Lloyd, Blair county. Register's report on the constitution of the legal quorum of the petitioning creditors referred back to take testimony.

Lewis B. Smith, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of real estate.

William J. Gilmore, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for final examination on bankrupt's petition for discharge before Register Harper on the 5th prox.

Joseph B. Lawson, bankrupt. Register's report ascertaining liens and making distribution confirmed *nisi*.

C. N. McLean, bankrupt. Register's report ascertaining and liquidating liens confirmed *nisi*.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Register's report upon petition for payment of certain taxes confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Trauerman vs. The Brewers' Insurance Company still occupies the attention of Judge Sterrett. The defense offered to prove that the transaction between Weil & Co. and Trauerman as to the purchase of the malt, as alleged by Trauerman, never occurred. Mr. Hampton said that the defense would show that there was collusion between Weil & Co. and Trauerman, whereby the latter, being largely in debt, turned over the malt to Trauerman—that the transaction was not a *bona fide* sale. The defense then offered in evidence the books of Weil & Co., who have since gone into bankruptcy, and offered to show by them that Trauerman never actually purchased the malt. The plaintiff's counsel objected to this offer on the ground that they were not responsible for the manner in which Weil & Co. kept their books. Mr. Hampton claimed that the facts which had already been established, that one of the firm of Weil & Co. had negotiated for the lease of the mill, and that the malt had been taken to Sharpsburg, an out of the way place, instead of being stored in Allegheny, were but steps toward a proof of fraud, and they proposed to follow it up with this offer. Mr. Hampton claimed that books were good evidence, but in answer to this Judge Sterrett said that such would be the case if the firm of Weil & Co. were on trial, but they were not. After the point had been argued by Mr. Hampton at some length, the Court said there was no doubt of the relevancy of the offer, but the best testimony of which the case is susceptible must be produced. The best evidence that Weil & Co. had not sold the malt to Trauerman would be the testimony of the members of the firm. The objection to the offer to show this fact by the books was therefore sustained. Mr. Keller, the clerk of Weil & Co., was then called, and testified that he made out one bill for the sale of malt to Trauerman, but he did not make out the bill which Trauerman had presented and sworn to. At the date of that bill he was sick. N. G. Ayers, agent of the railroad company at Sharpsburg, testified as to the number of cars of barley and malt shipped to Trauerman. The first assignment was to M. Weil & Co., care S. Trauerman. In the first consignment witness had erased the name of the firm of M. Weil & Co. This was done at the request of some one—he could not recollect whom.

The defense rested at noon, and the counsel for plaintiff proceeded to examine witnesses in rebuttal. Trauerman himself was placed on the stand, and repeated that he had not been near the mill after Monday of the week of the fire until it was burned down; that he never was in a saloon with young McPhillamy and never drank with him. He also denied all knowledge of any arrangement to set fire to the building, and swore he had not employed McPhillamy nor any one else to burn the mill. He flatly contradicted three or four witnesses of the defense who testified to having seen Trauerman at Sharpsburg on the day before the fire. The witness was subjected to a rigid cross examination by Mr. Hampton. The case will probably not be concluded today.

The ejectment case of Edmundson vs. Penny is still on trial before Judge Collier.

Elias Laughlin for use vs. James C. Calhoun. Judgment against Osro Wilkinson, garnishee, in default of an appearance.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jones vs. Point Bridge Company; Trauerman vs. National Insurance Company; same vs. Humboldt Insurance Company; same vs. Teutonic Insurance Company; Chittle vs. Oinhausen; Maley vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Hahn vs. Good; Ihmsen vs. Ledlie; Biggert vs. City of Pittsburgh; Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield; Rigdon *et al.* vs. Hanlon; Campbell vs. Erdner; Vich *et al.* vs. The Hildise Bund; Howe Machine Company vs. Fuhr; Atkinson vs. Tomlinson.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

W. H. Erwin vs. John Wallace. Report of the receiver presented and confirmed *nisi*.

P. C. Shields & Co. vs. Wm. Bowers, owner. Motion and reasons for a new trial on the part of the defense.

Nicholas Nolte vs. the German Building and Loan Association and J. J. Smith, garnishee of Theodore Smith; an execution attachment. Verdict for defendant.

Mary A. Billeb vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. Action to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's son, fourteen years of age, who was employed as a miner by the defendant company. While he was riding on a coal car, the train went over an embankment and he was killed. On trial.

The case of Franz Peter Pingen vs. Herman Wilhelm, on trial for several days before Judge White, was terminated by a verdict for plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged that Wilhelm traded fourteen lots, in the Seventeenth ward, to his father for a farm, representing that the lots aforesaid were unincumbered. Pingen says that after the trade had been consummated it was ascertained that there was a $3,000 mortgage on the lots, and he was unable to pay it or borrow money by reason of the liens on the lots. He therefore brought suit against the defendant to compel him to extinguish the mortgage and pay him damages for the loss incurred by the incumbrance on the lots. The verdict of the jury was that Pingen give the defendant a credit of $3,000 if the mortgage is lifted in sixty days, and that he pay in addition, as damages, the sum of $1,500, or that he pay $4,500 to the plaintiff at the expiration of the sixty days.

The case of Samuel F. Duncan vs. Ralya & Robertson is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. It may go to the jury to-day. The suit is based upon the allegation that the defendants, while in bankruptcy, did not deal fairly with their creditors, of whom plaintiff is one. Some forty other suits depend upon this one.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Vandergrift vs. Lighthill's heirs; Walker vs. Anderson *et al.*; City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson; Hare, Sheriff, vs. Darlington; Martin, widow, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Cluley vs. Phillips; Dauler & Sons vs. Swetzel *et ux.*, Point Bridge Company vs. Stacey; Schultz vs. Beltzhoover; Robinson vs. Smith; Barrett vs. Noble; Dawson vs. Lambie; Martin vs. Glenn; Lemon vs. McFadden *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of James Quinn and wife, indicted for larceny, on oath of Henry Vielhauer, the jury acquitted the husband and convicted the wife.

Robert M. Elliott, charged with perjury, on oath of John B. Sheriff, is still on trial.

Legal Notes.

The Register of Beaver county has admitted to probate the will of the late Hiram Stowe, of New Brighton, father of Judge Stowe. Dr. John Murray and Judge Stowe are the executors. Mrs. Stowe is to receive $50,000 absolutely, and the rest of the property, amounting to $350,000, is to be divided equally among the heirs.

Scott Mardis, confined in jail upon a charge of being connected with the Mardis "gang" of counterfeiters, of Indiana county, was yesterday released on bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance to answer at court on the 19th inst.

John Elder, of Shaler township, who, in September last, ran over and fatally injured Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, will be called for trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions today, on a charge of involuntary homicide. Elder was driving along Penn avenue, his wagon ladened with manure. His horses were following behind a street car, and about the coroner of Eleventh street, the unfortunate woman attempted to cross the street, when she was struck by the pole, knocked down and run over. She was carried to an office near by and medical attendance summoned, but her injuries resulted in death.

Messrs. Geyer, Pearson and C. G. Taylor filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, on the part of Charles Hartman, Jr., against John Scheitzel and Controller James Brown, of Allegheny City. The complainant says that he and Mr. Scheitzel were equal partners in the business of contracting for the grading and paving of streets in Allegheny City, with a capital stock of $12,000. He says that the city of Allegheny owes the firm $12,000 and that Scheitzel is giving orders on the Controller for the purpose of liquidating his private indebtedness. He therefore asks that a decree be made dissolving the copartnership, that the defendant, Scheitzel, be restrained from drawing money from the city, that the Controller be restrained from paying it, and that a receiver be appointed. The Court issued a preliminary injunction and made it returnable on Saturday.

The Murderer Green.

At the meeting of the Board of Pardons on Wednesday the recorder was authorized to address a letter to the judge who sentenced Green, the Allegheny murderer, inquiring of him whether he is in favor of the commutation of the death sentence of the prisoner to imprisonment for life. The board recommended pardons in twelve cases, among them the following: Dr. John Bechtle, of Harrisburg; W. H. Etter, of Middletown, and B. F. Eberly, of Lancaster.

Pledge Charms.

GET ONE FOR SOME FRIEND WHO HAS SIGNED THE PLEDGE. IT WILL PROVE AN ENDURING REMINDER. SEND TO THOMAS M'FADDEN, JR., 53 FIFTH AVENUE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Bartley Campbell, the dramatist, writes as follows concerning Mr. E. L. Davenport's *Dan'l Druce*:

"Having seen the first performance of 'Dan'l Druce,' at the Haymarket theater, London, where it was received with the wildest acclaim by a cultured audience, I feel constrained to say, and this in justice to an actor who has never been over praised, that Mr. Davenport's performance of the title *role* is in almost every respect superior to that of the gentleman who essayed the part in England. That Mr. Herman Vezin's conception was artistic, and his performance virile, no one will question; but that it lacked the warmth of feeling and tenderness of expression which is Mr. Davenport's chief charm, is equally true. The parental love burns so brightly in the old blacksmith's heart, as played by Davenport, that its glow lights up his face, and shows itself in every glance that follows *Dorothy*, and we do not wonder that in its dazzling radiance duty and courage are alike observed. The intensity of this pure passion has the same effect on his audience, and they forget his weakness, his selfishness, and his greed, and follow his fortunes with a sympathetic impulse that gives no time for weighing his demerits. In the first act Mr. Vezin was, at best, rugged, bitter, hard, but in the later acts he failed to divest himself of these qualities sufficiently to prove the metamorphose the dramatist claimed *Dorothy's* presence and purity had wrought. This is the striking excellence of Mr. Davenport's portrayal, and gives him the right to the highest meed of praise. When I add that Mr. Vezin's performance was said, by competent critics, to be a revelation of art, it will be seen how far I have gone in commendation of Mr. Davenport. Nothing but a desire to do a true artist justice could induce me to give expression to my opinion in this way, and nothing less than phenomenal merit could have awakened that desire. The *Dorothy* of Miss Maye, while lacking in a certain indefinable delicacy, is truer and tenderer than that of Miss Marion Terry, although the latter lady left little to be desired."

"Dan'l Druce" will be given again this evening, and for the last time at to-morrow's matinee and in the evening. Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending Mr. Davenport's engagement, the prices tomorrow night will be reduced as on other "people's nights"—that is, to fifty and twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. There will be a jam, sure.

Dion Boucicault and the "The Shaughraun."

No little interest is manifested among theater goers in the approaching engagement of Mr. Boucicault, when he will give his famous impersonation of *Conn* in "The Shaughraun." It is to be mounted and set in a manner never equaled here, all the scenery being new, and the best that Mr. Palmer has ever produced. "The Shaughraun" is Mr. Boucicault's master work in the way of Irish drama, and has already netted him a fortune. He is now playing it in Washington City, and every seat in the theater was sold in advance for almost the entire week. The sale of seats is now open at the box office of the Opera House, and a large number have already been taken.

Yesterday a handsome bronze statuette of *Conn* and his dog was exhibited at the entrance to the Opera House, and was surrounded during the entire day by admiring crowds.

Library Hall.

This evening the Gangero Royal Japs will give their first entertainment at Library Hall, which will include feats peculiar to their land, as well as bell-ringing, harp and violin solos and the tricks of a number of trained dogs. "Little All-Right," who became famous as a member of the first troupe of Japs that visited this country, is with the party, and is said to be more daring than ever in his always startling feats.

Gounod Club Concert.

The sale of reserved seats for the Gounod Club concert at Library Hall, next week, will begin at Hale's music store at nine o'clock on Monday morning. The price will be one dollar. This will be a fine affair, and, like those which have preceded it, a musical and financial success.

Executors' Sale of Valuable Stocks.

Friday evening, 9th inst., at Thomas F. Stewart's salesrooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, at 7½ o'clock, by order of the executors of John Freeman, deceased, will be sold 90 shares Exchange National Bank. At same time will be sold:

40 shares Masonic Bank.
130 shares Artizans' Deposit Bank.
65 shares Exchange National Bank.
29 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
20 shares Union Insurance Co.
13 shares Diamond National Bank.
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

The Colonade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., by its judicious reduction of rates, will maintain its famous reputation as a model first class house, alive to the demands of the time.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Temperance Pledge Charms.

EVERY SIGNER OF THE PLEDGE SHOULD HAVE ONE OF THOSE HANDSOME AND ENDURING TOKENS IN EITHER SILVER OR GOLD, OR GOLD PLATED, MADE BY THOMAS M'FADDEN, JR., 53 FIFTH AVENUE. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GOOD CAUSE.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 8, 1877.

River falling. Up—Towboat Samuel Clarke. The Bostona and the towboat Samuel Miller collided at Sciotoville at 8:30 this morning. The Bostona was sunk to the boiler deck on the larboard side and on the starboard above the deck guards. She lies easy on the Kentucky shore. The amount of the damage is not known at present. No lives lost or any person hurt. The Samuel Miller's starboard cylinder timber and main hog chain were badly broken. She passed up during the afternoon working one engine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOXBURG, O., February 8, 1877.

River falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Down—Condor, Coal Valley, S. D. Wood and Tom Dodsworth. Up—Hudson, with a good trip for Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, February 8.—Weather partly cloudy and pleasant, mercury [illegible]. River risen [illegible] feet. [illegible] Star, Fawn, [illegible] Lily, Evansville and Grey Eagle. Up—Maggie Smith and Arkansas Belle. Business rather active.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Weather warm and clear. Down—[illegible], Memphis; Houston, New Orleans. River [illegible] in canal.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Arrived—Scudder, New Orleans; [illegible] Genevieve, [illegible] Pittsburgh; [illegible] fallen 8 inches. [illegible]

CAIRO, February 8.—Departed—City of Chester, St. Louis; C. W. Anderson, Nashville. River 21 feet [illegible] clear; mercury [illegible].

CINCINNATI, February 8.—River 31 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—[illegible]; Courier, [illegible]. Departed—A. C. Donnelly, New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—River fell [illegible] now 16 feet [illegible] Weather [illegible] 58. Departed—J. O. Kinney, Vicksburg; Thomas Sherlock [illegible] New Orleans.

OIL CITY, February 8.—River 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

DIED:

MOORE—At Longmont, Colorado, Saturday, February 3, 1877, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, son of Alexander and Melinda Moore, aged eighteen years, one month and [illegible] days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 64 Thirteenth street, Pittsburgh, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 10, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $6,601,883 98.
Ins Co of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 74 Fourth Ave.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In the matter of JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, ANDREW KLOMAN, [illegible] as THE ESCANABA FURNACE COMPANY. No. 2,379 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of [illegible] proposition [illegible] Debtors, to [illegible] heretofore [illegible] faction of [illegible] that under [illegible] tioned time [illegible] said meeting [illegible] either in person [illegible].

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of JANE SHEPHERD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, [illegible] requested to [illegible] those having claims [illegible] to me with [illegible] No. 37½ Vickroy street, city.

MRS. J. E. BADGER, Executrix.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 24, 1877.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE United States Court, the undersigned, Assignee of GEORGE WATSON, bankrupt, will expose at public sale, [illegible] ket and Third [illegible] on SATURDAY, February 24, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., [illegible] claims and [illegible] to said bankrupt [illegible].

JOSIAH SPEER, Assignee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 8.—The session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened by Her Majesty, the Queen, in person, to-day. The weather was fair and mild. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock in the royal State carriage, attended by a brilliant suite. The royal escort was composed of a detachment of household troops. Her Majesty alighted at the peers' entrance of the Parliament building, where she was received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Aveland, and great officers of State, and conducted into the House. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and there was a brilliant assemblage of ladies. All the foreign ministers and Chinese and Japanse Embassies were also present. The Earl of Beaconsfield carried the sword of State before the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury was not present. After Her Majesty had taken her place on the throne, the Lord High Chancellor read the royal speech, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: With much satisfaction I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. Hostilities which, before the close of the last session of Parliament, had broken out between Turkey on one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention. I anxiously waited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte. In the course of the negotiations, I deemed it expedient to lay down, and in concert with the other Powers, submit to the Porte certain bases upon which I held that not only peace might be brought about with the principalities, but that the permanent pacification of the disturbed provinces, including Bulgaria, and the amelioration of their condition might be effected. As agreed to by the Powers, they required to be exchanged and worked out by negotiation or by conference, accompanied by an armistice. The Porte, though not accepting the bases and proposing other terms, was willing to submit them to the equitable consideration of the Powers. While proceeding to act in this mediation, I thought it right, after inquiry into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses ascertained to have been committed in Bulgaria, and to express my reprobation of their perpetrators. An armistice being arranged, the conference met at Constantinople for the consideration of terms, in accordance with the original basis, at which conference I was represented by a special plenipotentiary as well as by my ambassador to Turkey. In taking these steps, my object has throughout been to maintain the peace of Europe and bring about the better government of the disturbed provinces, without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The proposals recommended by myself and allies have not, I regret to say, been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European Powers which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition of the Government of Turkey. Meantime the armistice between Turkey and the principalities has been prolonged, and is still unexpired, and may, I trust, yet lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. In these affairs I have acted in cooperation with my allies, with whom, as with other foreign Powers, my relations continue to be of a friendly character. The papers on these subjects will be forthwith laid before you.

My assumption of the imperial title at Delhi was welcomed by the chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty most grateful to my feelings. It is with deep regret I have to announce a calamity in that part of my dominions which will demand most earnest watchfulness on the part of my Government there. A famine not less serious than that of 1873 has overspread a large portion of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. I am confident that every resource will be employed, not merely in arrest of this present famine, but in obtaining fresh experience for the prevention or mitigation of such visitations for the future.

The prosperity and progress of my colonial empire remain unchecked, although the proceedings of the Government of the Transvaal Republic and the hostilities in which it has been engaged with neighboring tribes have caused some apprehensions for the safety of my subjects in South Africa. I trust, however, that the measures which I have taken will suffice to prevent any serious evil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates this year to be prepared and presented to you without delay. My Lords and Gentlemen, bills relating to the necessities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for amending the law as to bankruptcy and letters patent for inventions, will be laid before you. You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the county courts of that country. I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and trust that the blessings of the Almighty will attend your labors and direct your efforts.

The Marquis of Salisbury, upon arriving at the House of Lords to-day, was vociferously cheered, especially by the opposition. Earl Beaconsfield was also cheered.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, February 8.—In the House of Lords to-night, during the debate on the address of the Queen, Earl Granville said he would defer criticism on the Eastern question until he had read the official correspondence. He added, however, that he did not think the treaty of Paris ought to be abandoned, and that the treaty imposed on the Powers the duty of protecting the Christians in Turkey. Earl Derby declared that the policy of the Government was not changed. It was only modified because the situation was modified. He recapitulated the negotiations, and defended the Government's conduct with regard to the Andrassy note and Berlin memorandum. He said it is too soon to say the conference is a fiasco. We must speak with reserve of the probability of the maintenance of peace, which depends on the decision of a single man, but hope peace will be maintained. The conference has served to gain time. Russia and Servia have become reciprocally disenchanted with each other. The Czar is now well able to say it is not incumbent upon him to undertake alone the realization of the decisions of the six Powers. I believe the Porte appreciates the gravity of the situation, and wishes to satisfy Europe. It is not England's duty to protect the Porte in every eventuality. Lord Derby recognized the moral obligation to intervene in favor of the Christians, but such duty was not imposed by treaty.

The Earl of Beaconsfield said the Eastern question was not alone a question of the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, but a question of the existence of empires. We must treat it as statesmen.

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the doctrine that we ought to use coercion against Turkey. By overthrowing the Ottoman Empire we would create anarchy and confusion. He forcibly proclaimed the sympathy of the English Government for the Christians in Turkey.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington, without wishing to provoke formal discussion, pointed out how the Government had abandoned the original policy of non-intervention. It was, therefore, incumbent on them to show that they were not responsible for the effusion of blood in Servia during the summer before that policy was changed. He spoke in terms of eulogy of Lord Salisbury, who had re-established a friendly understanding between Russia and England, and he asked what were the Government's intentions for the future. He protested against the adoption of a policy which would leave Russia and Turkey confronting each other as they now stood.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied that no member of the Government had ever said anything implying that England would make war in favor of Turkey. In regard to the future, he said the Government had from the first maintained two principles, namely: They were not prepared to use coercion, and desired common, not separate action. Separate action, particularly by two such Powers as Russia and Austria, would be suspected. He had no confidence in the Turkish Constitution, and ridiculed the supposition that the simple proclamation of that Constitution without guarantees could produce any result. The Government believed that all interests demanded the maintenance of peace.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in defense of his conduct during the autumn. Both Houses adopted the address unanimously.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, February 8.—The Registrar in Bankruptcy has decided in favor of the United States on an appeal from the decision of the trustee in liquidation of Clews, Habicht & Co. This decision will enable the United States to prove a debt of £29,980 which the trustee rejected, on the ground that it was due from the New York house.

The Eastern Complications.

MILITARY ACTIVITY—MIDHAT PASHA'S RETIREMENT ONLY TEMPORARY—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SERVIA.

LONDON, February 8.—Reports have been received at Belgrade of great military activity along the Black sea and the Pruth, the Russians having placed pontoons over the river.

It is believed that Midhat Pasha still really controls the Turkish Government, and only retired temporarily to permit concession. It is asserted that Midhat's differences with the Sultan arose from the refusal of the latter to dismiss Safvet Pasha, with whom Midhat disagreed as to the terms to be offered to Servia.

The Servian Cabinet say they are desirous of speedily reaching an agreement, and wish the negotiations to proceed in Belgrade to avoid loss of time.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA.

LONDON, February 8.—A dispatch from Vienna says the new Grand Vizier has sent express instructions to the Turkish Ambassador there to continue the preliminary negotiations with Servia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—The Prince of Montenegro has replied to the telegram from the Grand Vizier that he is willing to negotiate for peace on the basis of the *status quo ante-bellum*, with a rectification of [illegible] to send a [illegible] asks that [illegible] the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna.

MIDHAT PASHA TO HAVE A TRIAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—The Sultan ignores [illegible] constitutional trial. It is believed in Constantinople [illegible] days.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, February 9.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna announces that General Ignatieff has left that city for St. Petersburg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says it is [illegible] Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has applied for two [illegible] of foreign [illegible].

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin reports that it is evident that Austria, in her reply to the Russian note, will decline to adopt warlike measures against Turkey. Germany [illegible] to arrange [illegible] sia and Austria. [illegible] Agency ex[illegible]

The Paris *Temps* says it has received special information that Lord Derby has informed Count Schouvaloff that England would do nothing [illegible] standing [illegible] phase of [illegible] has declared [illegible] the other Powers.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the attitude of Roumania is [illegible] siderable [illegible] people are [illegible] divided in [illegible] headed by [illegible] the passage [illegible] neutral zone [illegible] Charles, and [illegible] sia and [illegible] King of Roumania. [illegible] veillance [illegible] so unguarded [illegible] obtain supplies [illegible] have formed [illegible] stores along [illegible] tion of Austrian [illegible] thing with [illegible] ants. Telegraph [illegible] of troops [illegible] graph stations [illegible] Vienna that [illegible] sia to occupy [illegible].

A Belgrade [illegible] nounces that [illegible] left Bosnia [illegible] to arm the [illegible] persons [illegible] against an[illegible].

The *Times* [illegible] cialist demonstration [illegible] Copenhagen [illegible] pation and [illegible] colony in [illegible].

The Russian attempt to colonize Saghilen Islands has failed. The settlers have suffered great privations, and ask permission to return.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent reports that after the Cabinet council at Pesth, M. Tisza and the Hungarian Finance Minister returned to Vienna to tender the formal resignation of the entire Hungarian Cabinet.

Italy.

THE NEXT CONSISTORY.

ROME, February 8.—The Pope desires all the cardinals to attend the next Consistory, which will be of extraordinary importance. The new Nuncio of Spain will claim the restoration of the administration of charges of the hospitals, of which the Nuncio was deprived in 1868.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Cable dispatches state that Prince Gortschakoff has retired from his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs on account of ill health and long service, and is succeeded by Count Adlenberg.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

J. H. Runkle, late Republican Solicitor for the Columbia, South Carolina, circuit, committed suicide last night by shooting.

Thomas Schoonmaker, arrested in Jersey City on his own admission that he had escaped from the Lexington, Ky., jail, where he was confined pending his second trial for the murder of Joseph Blackmore in April, was committed to await a requisition from the Kentucky authorities.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN WISEMAN............GEO. L. McGILL.

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WM. FRANK & SONS,
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Jobbing Commission Merchants,
—IN—
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

KORNBLUM,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store. MWF

LIQUOR FOR SALE.
Pure Copper Distilled Monongahela Rye Liquor,
from 5 to 9 years old, which is offered for Sale at a Bargain. Now is the time to purchase, as I am determined to sell out and retire from business. Will sell at prices utterly regardless of cost or value, and if not as represented purchasers can ship goods back at my expense. Government stamps on barrels shows the age of the Liquors.
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Brownsville, Pa.
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COAL, COKE
AND MINING COMPANIES.
Lot Second Hand 56 and 60 pounds T Rails, of good quality, but little used, and in every respect suitable for Railroad Sidings and Turnouts, FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
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ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL [illegible]
[illegible] ENDORSED BY [illegible]
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.

IMPROVED
BOILER GRATES
AND
Warm Air Furnaces.
MANUFACTURED BY
McFARLANE & PATTERSON.
88 WOOD STREET.
THIS FURNACE IS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL OF FUEL.
[illegible]
COOK STOVES, FRONTS, GRATES, &c.

Amusement Advertising Rates
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, Manager.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
[illegible] FRIDAY, February 9, 1877.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
DAN'L DRUCE.
DAN'L DRUCE MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, February 12, [illegible]
SHAUGHRAUN.
Box Sheet now open for Reserved Seats.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING—Lessees and Managers
THREE FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, [illegible] AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Gangero's Royal Yeddo Japs.
Male and Female Artists,
Lancashire Hand Bell Ringers,
AND
Prof. Parker's Educated Canine Wonders.

LIBRARY HALL.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15.
GOUNOD Marriage by Lantern (IN COSTUMES.)
Elijah CLUB.
Tickets, including Reserved Seat, $1 00, at Hale's Music Store, Monday, February 12, at 9 o'clock.

Temperance Pledge Charms.
[illegible]
Fifth avenue, Sole Manufacturer.

LECTURES.

DR. BANNING'S LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES
AT
LIBRARY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] and recitations [illegible] and Singers.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS [illegible] fore LADIES [illegible] Prevention [illegible]
SATURDAY [illegible] Ladies and G[illegible] Body.
MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] MARRIED [illegible] Hernia, [illegible] System.
This, the last [illegible] delivered in the [illegible] corner of Penn [illegible]
All the other [illegible]
Admission to [illegible]
Single admission [illegible]
Reserved Seats [illegible] Box Office of Library Hall.

LIBRARY HALL.
The Stephen C. Foster Serenaders
will appear,
On FRIDAY EVENING, February 16,
in a grand amateur minstrel entertainment.
Proceeds for the benefit of the
MURPHY REFORM CLUB.
Admission, [illegible] parts of the house [illegible] commence at [illegible] February 12, [illegible]
See programme.

ROOFING.

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Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Streets,
Opposite the [illegible]
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
Chapman Slate.

Hugh Woodside,
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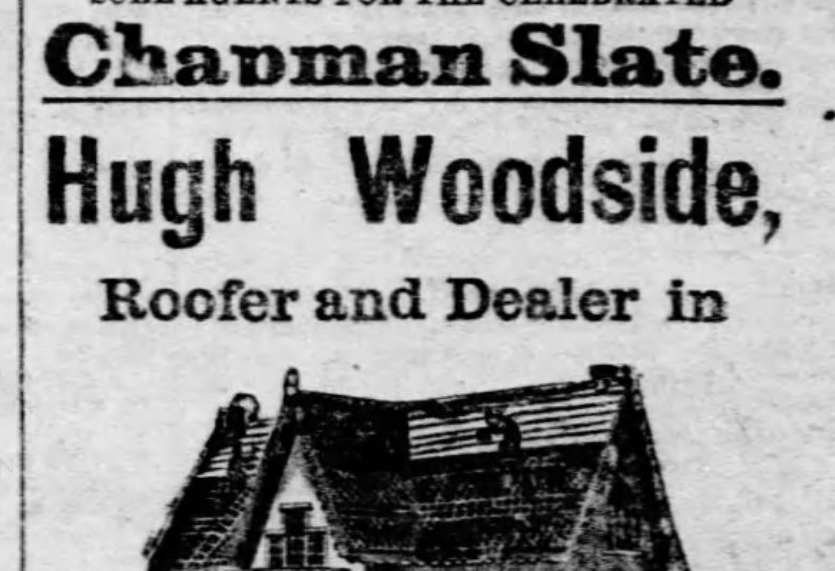

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All orders promptly attended to by experienced workmen.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Offer to Wholesale Dealers a Large and Complete Stock of
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AND
TOYS
AT THE
Lowest Prices!
110 MARKET STREET.

THE ACME PIPE CUTTER
[illegible]
PANCOAST & MAULE
[illegible] Philadelphia.